THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

Did you Say SPONGES?
We have a few.
Call and see 'em.
C. E. JONES, 36 Gov't St.

VOL. 19. VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894. No. 98

RINGS

Set with Diamonds (single and in cluster), Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Opals and Pearls.

A large assortment of unset stones always on hand which can be mounted at short notice. Prices are AWAY DOWN at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
.....47 Government Street.

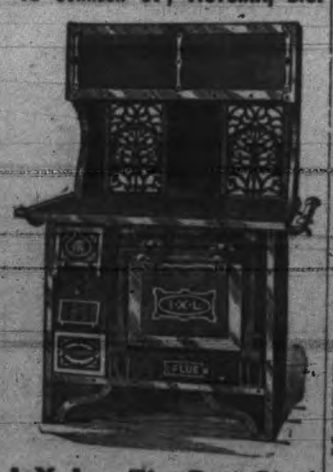
Mantles, Jackets,
Capes and Blouses,
The Largest Stock in the Province, at.....
THE WESTSIDE.
A Large Assortment of LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR opened to-day.
Showroom and Underwear Department up stairs.
J. HUTCHESON & CO.
April 14, 1894.

Every Lady
In town will want a pair of those nice laced Dongola boots with patent tips which we are selling at
$1.75 per Pair.
They satisfy the desire to be dressy and are not hard on the pocket-book; they last long, and as long as they last they they keep the shape of the last.
A. B. Erskine,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

WEILER BROS., Have Received
Per Steamship Mogul
3,600 YARDS of
JAPANESE MATTING
ALL KINDS AND PRICES, FINE ASSORTMENT.
We have also received some Printed Toilet Sets, Demijohns, Butter Crocks, Filters, Etc. Other goods constantly arriving.
FORT STREET. VICTORIA.

PERRY & TURNER,
42 Johnson St, VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



I.X.L.--The Best Steel Range Made.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

YOUR CHILD . . .
IS UNACCOUNTABLY LOSING FLESH
REFUSING TO TAKE ITS FOOD
LISTLESS AND DEBILITATED
WHY DON'T YOU TRY Scott's EMULSION?
IT WILL HELP WONDERFULLY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—By two young girls, situations in the country. Address A. F., Times office. a20-2t

TO RENT—A fine new two story, 6 roomed house; hot and cold water bath; $13 per month; near Dallas road. Apply at 169 Mentles street, or J. Piercy & Co., Yates street. a20-2w

LOYAL DAUNTLESS LODGE C.O.O.F.

Members of the above lodge are requested to meet at Foresters' Hall, Government street at 2 p.m. on Sunday, 22nd inst., to attend the funeral of our late brother, B. Carter. Members of Fernwood Lodge are cordially invited.

W. J. THOMPSON, Secretary.
a20-2t

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

NOTICE

The General Committee for the Celebration of the Queen's Birthday will meet at the City Hall this Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

BEAUMONT BOGGS, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL.

Assessment notices have this day (April 20th) been posted to all parties assessed for Land and Improvements in the city.

If not delivered at residence please call at postoffice for same.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, City Assessor.

VICTORIA THEATRE
Saturday, April 21.
Engagement of the distinguished comedian,
MR. ROLAND
REED
And His Superb Company in the Brilliant Comedy,
INNOCENT AS A LAMB.
One Continuous Round of Laughter.
Seats, $1, 75c., and 50 cents, now on sale at Jamieson's.

MONEY
$500,000 to loan at low rates of interest on improved farm and city property, by the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Apply to
J. E. CRANE,
Manager for B. C.,
30 Broad Street.

General Steamship Agency.
THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Sardinian	May 5
Allan Line, Laurentian	May 12
Dominion Line, Labrador	May 1
Dominion Line, Toronto	May 5
Beaver Line, Ontario	May 1
Beaver Line, Superior	May 8

From New York.

Cunard Line, Lucania	May 5
Cunard Line, Umbria	May 12
White Star Line, Teutonic	May 2
White Star Line, Britannic	May 9
American Line, Berlin	May 2
American Line, New York	May 9
Nor. German Lloyd, Havel	May 1
Nor. German Lloyd, Saale	May 5
Anchor Line, Furnessia	May 5
Anchor Line, Circassia	May 19
Red Star Line, Westernland	May 2
Red Star Line, Noordland	May 9

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $23 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

Reduced Steerage Rates.

New York, April 20.—The English steamship lines have taken no action to meet the cut rates of steerage tickets by the continental steamship people.

A Riot Feared.

Cleveland, O., April 20.—The striking workingmen here to-day, are visiting gangs of men employed on public improvements and compelling them to stop. The situation is threatening and a riot is feared.

KILLING OF SEALS.

The American Senate Makes an Important Change

IN THE NEW SEALING LECISLATION

The Amendment Consists of One Word—Exclusive is Exchanged for Inclusive—It Refers to Seal Hunting in the Territorial Waters of the United States.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The house is in committee of the whole on the private calendar. The senate passed the bill to amend the first section of the Behring Sea act by substituting the word "inclusive" for "exclusive." It now reads: "It shall not be lawful to kill, capture or pursue seals within a zone of 60 geographic miles around the Pribyloff islands, inclusive of the territorial waters."

The tariff bill was then taken up and Gallinger addressed the senate in opposition.

SUBMARINE DANGERS.

A Shoal in the Gulf That Astonished Old Mariners.

New Orleans, La., April 20.—Captain Gerchon of the steamer Prof. Morse, which arrived here last night from Puerto Cortes, Honduras, reports that on Tuesday at noon, when he was about 125 miles from the pass in latitude 27, longitude 88.28, the ship entered a large patch of green water and there was every indication of a shoal of large extent. Green water extended on every side as far as he could see, and there were ripples plainly visible as in a river. The ship sailed for six hours, or a distance of 50 miles, before getting over the shoal, and immediately a strong current was met flowing in a south southeast direction at the rate of two knots an hour. The discovery of this shoal dumfounded the captain, as he had passed over the same course many times before and had never noticed it. He thought it was formed by volcanic eruption or submarine explosion.

The current flowing south-southeast was noticed as a most unusual occurrence, and the log registered 135 miles to the passes, when the true distance by chart is only 104, thus showing the strength of its flow. The captain said he thought some very great disturbance had taken place in the Gulf, and that it would be necessary for the government to send a ship to make a search for any new shoals or currents.

This shoal was not the one reported by Captain Dubois some time ago, as that shoal was only ten miles from the mouth of the pass, this one was at least 125. The captain did not make any soundings, therefore he did not know the exact depth of water, but he said that some places looked to be very shoal, and the water could be plainly seen swirling in ripples. Its location was southeast from the passes.

A DOUBLE LIFE.

Lounsbury Played the Dual Role of Godly Man and Thief.

New York, April 20.—A decision by Judge Beach yesterday, granting an injunction to restrain Jeanette G. Lounsbury and Henry J. Metz from making any disposition of the estate of William Wallace Lounsbury, made public charges that a crime was carefully concealed during Lounsbury's life, and that he had lived for years under an assumed name. The injunction was the result of an action in the supreme court brought by Henry Murray, the former police justice, to discover about $20,000 which he alleges was stolen from him by Lounsbury, who was in his employ from 1884, until April, 1893, in the capacity of confidential clerk, bookkeeper and collector.

On November 24th, 1893, Mr. Murray, who is a coke merchant, served notice on the administrators, Mrs. Lounsbury and Mr. Metz, to the effect that he claimed the entire estate on the grounds that it consisted of moneys of his which Lounsbury had collected and appropriated to his own use, or property resulting from the use of that money. The claim was denied by the administrator.

Murray said last evening that for seven years he had never looked into the safe, so great was his confidence in Lounsbury's integrity. Lounsbury was in entire charge of the books and the funds. He was prominent in the Y. M. C. A. and his habits were the most exemplary. He seldom took a vacation and apparently lived within his means. He was close mouthed and talked very little about his family affairs, though Judge Murray knew that he had a wife with whom he lived in the upper part of the city.

Judge Murray remembered that Lounsbury was greatly distressed when he was once drawn on a jury and that he pleaded illness as an excuse. He was also anxious to keep his name out of the directory. After Lounsbury's death, on April 4th, 1893, Mrs. Lounsbury called at Judge Murray's office, 603 West 42nd street, and asked for a tin box which her husband had placed in a desk.

After a long search a box was found. Judge Murray opened it before Mrs. Lounsbury and found $300 in money, a watch and some jewelry which belonged to Judge Murray's sister; three bank books which showed that for years Lounsbury had regularly deposited $300 a month in the North River Savings bank, Franklin Savings bank and the Columbia State bank. More than $14,000 in several savings banks was found on deposit to his credit and to the credit of Elise M. Lounsbury. Judge Murray then learned that Lounsbury was an assumed name and that his clerk's real name was William Kane.

The Industrial War.

Altoona, Pa., April 20.—Five hundred miners will likely strike to-morrow for increased pay. Strikes will also be started at other places. At Hastings 500 men struck to-day.

Minneapolis, April 20.—The deputy marshal went to St. Cloud to-day to serve warrants on the strikers who interfered with the running of trains there yesterday.

Lee Got Left.

Brussells, April 10.—The suit of Col. Lee, the American inventer, against Mannlicher, inventer of the Mannlicher rifle, for infringement of patent, has been dismissed.

A Typical American Warship.

Washington, April 20.—Secretary Herbert characterizes the accounts of the utter helplessness of the armored cruiser New York as exaggerated.

Austrian Food Exposition.

Vienna, April 20.—The International Food Exposition was formally opened to-day by the emperor. The weather was bright and the attendance very large.

Another Royal Engagement.

Coburg, April 20.—The betrothal of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the czarewitch of Russia, to Princess Alix of Hesse is announced.

Taffy for Morley.

London, April 20.—Commenting on the evicted tenants' bill, the Standard says: "It reflects credit on Mr. Morley's sentiments of justice and moderation."

A MONSTROUS MONOPOLY.

Liberal Members of the Banking and Commerce Committee Denounce

The Greed of Consumers' Cordage Company at To-Day's Lively Meeting.

Ottawa, April 20.—There was a big fight at the banking and commerce committee to-day over the bill regarding the Consumers' Cordage Company. The company was first incorporated in 1890, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. In 1891 letters patent were granted and the stock was increased to $3,000,000. The bill now asks that the company may divide this three million dollars into ten thousand cumulative preference shares and twenty thousand ordinary shares of one hundred dollars each. The Liberal members of the committee held that this company was a monstrous combination extracting every dollar that they could from the people and the committee would not be justified in passing the bill. The company included all the cordage companies of the country except the binding twine factories, and parliament ought not to give increased powers until such time as the fullest information was received regarding it. The bill was postponed until the next meeting without anything being done.

THE GOLDEN STATE.

Happenings of the Day Throughout the Sunny Region.

San Fracisco, April 20.—Freight rates on the Pacific Mail line went flying up yesterday, the opposition being at an end. On general merchandise to Panama, the rate was raised to $8 a ton, on flour $7.50, and on lumber $15 a thousand. While it is thought that there may be another increase, there is not much fear of the old rates being reached. The Panama Railway Co. will meet the advance when the steamer Saturn returns to Panama on her next down trip.

J. E. McGrath, assistant superintendent of the United States coast survey, arrived here yesterday from Washington. The boundary question, still unsettled, is what is to take him and others north. They expect to sail on the steamer Patterson on Saturday, and at Port Townsend another steamer, the Hasselee, will be brought into requisition and many men, possibly as many as fifty, will be picked up there and about Puget Sound to assist in the carrying and various other kinds of work incident to the survey in Alaska. At least five parties will leave here on the Patterson on Saturday.

Santa Cruz, April 20.—About ten o'clock last evening a mysterious vessel landed a boat containing at least ten persons, apparently Chinese, about 300 feet from the wharf at Pebble beach, Monterey bay. All but two persons disembarked and ran to some carriages which were waiting them, and were rapidly driven away. Directly the persons landed the boat was pulled back to the vessel, was hoisted aboard and the mysterious craft slipped away in the darkness as quickly and as quietly as she came. The identity of the vessel cannot be learned, but it is supposed that smugglers have landed a cargo of Chinese who will be scattered and concealed before the officers can take up the trail.

San Francisco, April 20.—Patrick J. Sullivan was hanged shortly after 11 o'clock this morning at San Quinten state prison. Sullivan went to the scaffold indifferent to his fate. He examined al the apparatus and made a short speech to the assembled crowd. The crime for which Sullivan paid the death penalty was the murder of his wife, Della Sullivan, on November 12th, 1892, in this city. The woman was a "dive" waitress and left her husband because of his abuse. On the morning of the murder he lay in wait in the doorway near the woman's home, and when she came along he sprang at her with a long-bladed whaler knife and stabbed her to death, inflicting nine terrible wounds. He was arrested on the spot, gloating over the deed.

San Francisco, April 20.—Passengers by the steamer Walla Walla, which sailed this morning for Victoria are: Dr. Kochig, J. P. McQuire, Robt. Brown, R. Campbell and wife, L. A. Agassis, A. Wilson, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Wattles, G.P. Jones, Mrs. Shane and two children, Mrs. Renouf, B. Morse, George Haight, Jno. Vogts, Miss Meyers, Mrs. Thomas, A. Evans, C. S. Pratt, Samuel Maxwell E. Macpherson and wife, Robt. Taylor, J. H. Ashwell and wife, J. W. Anderson, J. Reichenbach, F. L. Dertch, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. Dowdall.

ON TO WASHINGTON.

Prospects for Serious Trouble at Council Bluffs.

THE RAILWAY OFFICIALS THREATEN

To Wreck Any Trains Seized by the Army of Tramps—Kelly's, Frye's and Coxey's Armies Marching Forward—Philadelphia's Contingent of Kickers Start for the Capital.

Omaha, Neb., April 20.—Thousands of workingmen started to-day for Council Bluffs to demand that the railroads allow a train to be chartered to take Kelly's industrial army east. Kelly's army is under shelter to-day, many of them being ill. The railroad officials say if the men seize the train they (the railroad men) will wreck it.

Boston, April 20.—Coxey's contingent has definitely settled to start from the Common on Sunday.

Casey, Ill., April 20.—Frye's industrial army arrived last evening in good spirits.

Hagerstown, Md., April 20.—Coxey's army arrived to-day and was met on the edge of the town by the mayor, who tendered the use of Logan's field. Coxey thanked the mayor and lauded the hospitality of Maryland.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 20.—Six hundred textile workers left here to-day for Washington for the purpose of petitioning the senate to kill the Wilson bill. The movement is under the auspices of the Workingmen's Protective Tariff league.

STILL SPUTTERING.

The Brazilian Rebellion is Dying a Lingering Death.

London, April 20.—A Buenos Ayres dispatch to the Times says an envoy from President-elect Mores has held a conference here with the insurgent General Martens for the purpose of rearranging peace in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. General Martens' term of peace were that the governor of Rio Grande do Sul be deposed and a new election held in Brazil, that the insurgent officers be reinstated in the posts they formerly held, by the amnesty granted to all. It is stated Dagama will be landed at Buenos Ayres to-day.

It is reported General Saraiva, with 5,000 of his insurgents, is on the northwestern frontier of Rio Grande do Sul.

YESTERDAY'S ROYAL WEDDING

Gorgeous Costumes of the Participants and Spectators.

Coburg, April 20.—It had originally been intended that the marriage of yesterday should be celebrated in the Moritz Kirche, the principal church of the town, but at the request of Queen Victoria, who did not relish the idea of the vulgar herd witnessing the marriage procession, it was decided at a family council that the ceremony should be solemnized in the palace chapel. This had been magnificently decorated with royal standards and flowers, and the magnificent toilets of the ladies, combined with the brilliant military uniforms of the guests, created a magnificent ensemble. The ceremony was after the rites of the Lutheran church. Grouped around the altar were Queen Victoria, the Emperor William, the Empress Augusta Victoria, the Empress Frederick, King Albert of Saxony, King William of Wurtemburg, Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duke of Baden and the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia. The King and Queen of the Belgians were represented by Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the King and Queen of the Hellenes by the Duke and Duchess of Sparta. The Grand Duke and Duchess Serge specially represented the imperial family of Russia. The bridal costume was of white corded silk, decolletta, with immense puffed sleeves and elaborately trimmed with historic laces. The texture of the tulle veil was almost entirely shrouded with orange blossoms.

At the wedding breakfast which followed the ceremony Queen Victoria proposed the health of the newly wedded couple. The young couple left this afternoon for the Chatean of Rosenau, the birthplace of Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband.

To-morrow they will go to Kranichstein, the grand duke's shooting seat, and on Saturday they will enter Darmstadt in state.

FOES OF DAVISISM.

Surrey, Delta and Chilliwack Marching Shoulder to Shoulder.

New Westminster, April 20.—Large and enthusiastic opposition meetings were held in Surrey and Delta yesterday, at which delegates were chosen to the Delta riding convention for the selection of a candidate to run against the government. Over one hundred electors were present at the Delta meeting, which was the most enthusiastic ever held at Westminers. Thomas McNeeley presided. Nine-tenths of Delta is going opposition, and the rest of the riding is solid to a man. There is a big split in the government camp at Chilliwack, and McGillivray, the candidate selected by the convention to oppose Kitchen, is to be deposed at the meeting to-morrow.

American.

Reading, Pa., April 20.—Actor Sothern is seriously ill here with neuralgia of the stomach.

New York, April 20.—It is estimated the gold shipment to-morrow will be four and a quarter million.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—There are no present indications of any attempt to foreclose the government's mortgage on the Pacific railway," said Senator Brice to-day, "but," he added "much depends on what the security holders behind the government agree to do."

CHINESE APPLICANTS.

Many Celestials Want to Enter the United States.

Washington, April 19.—This telegram was received at the treasury department late this afternoon:

"Port Townsend, Washington, April 19—One hundred and nineteen Chinamen apply for admission. Some are bona-fide merchants, but if the attorney-general's recent ruling is strictly enforced they cannot be admitted, because their names, as in the case of most Chinese firms, do not appear in the firm name. Please instruct me as early as possible. (Signed) J. C. Saunders, collector."

The telegraphic instructions sent from the treasury department this morning, which evidently had not reached Collector Saunders at the time he forwarded the present telegram, are considered by the treasury officials as a sufficient answer to his request for instructions. Attorney-General Olney was shown the telegram of Collector Saunders. He said his opinion simply set forth the law passed last November. It was the evident intention of the lawmakers not to permit the Chinese immigrants to conceal their identity by the use of the word "company" or "firm." The law was plain. It might work hardship in some cases. It is understood that the Chinese minister has received during the day several telegrams from detained merchants at Port Townsend asking his intervention. Several of the detained merchants, it is said, left the United States for China before the law of November last was passed, and their detention now, under the new law, may lead to further complications with China.

Seattle, April 19.—The Chinamen who knock for admission into this port have, so far as can be learned, resided here, and the only question about their right to entrance is whether or not they were merchants for one year prior to their leaving the United States. They went away in October, 1892, armed with merchants' certificates which were signed by reputable citizens of this city. In their absence, however, the new McCreary law went into effect and that requires that when a Chinaman goes out of the country and then returns, he shall have two reputable white witnesses, satisfactory to the collector, come forward and make affidavit that they personally know the applicant for one year prior to leaving the United States was engaged in no manual labor except that which was necessary in the conduct of his mercantile business. This makes it a little hard for some of the applicants who have very few white acquaintances. Yesterday there was a rustling among their partners in this city to scare up white witnesses whom Inspector Schuyler would accept. Last night the custom house was crowded with prominent people of the city.

CHRIST OR KRISHNA.

The Midwinter Religious Congress Debates the Hindu and Other Faiths.

San Francisco, April 19.—The sensation of to-day's session of the Congress of Religion was caused by Mrs. Elizabeth Reid, the distinguished Orientalist and author of the authorative work on Persian Literature, etc., once a companion of Mrs. Annie Besant. Mrs. Reid's theme was "Christ not Krishna." In Madame Blavatsky's books, she said, and by other infidels, also, it had been asserted without knowledge that Christ was simply an imitation of the Hindu god Krishna. This idea was without reason, she said, as the Hindu manuscripts were none of them dated before the Christian era and the Buddhist religion itself was confessedly improved by methods introduced into it by the three Brahmas, who had visited a Christian community in the third century after our Lord. Krishna had hitherto been anything godlike, and there were many Krishnas; but those Brahmas hearing of Christ and His work incorporated Christ into their faith, using the familiar "Krishna" as His name, owing to its general use, and the Krishna legend grew and was not changed until it reached the present form in the 12th century. Mrs. Reid characterized the statements in Madame Blavatsky's works as absurd myths, and said that the little anachronisms of thousands of years or more made no difference to the comprehensive mind of Madame Blavatsky.

Prof. H. E. Griggs, of Stanford University followed Mrs. Reid with a paper on "Christian Ethics," in which he maintained that the doctrine of non-resistance obtains to-day just as much as it would in a perfect state of society.

Prof. Philip Graif (Lutheran) read a paper denouncing Schopenhauer and other philosophers of the Pessimist school.

MISS POLLARD'S FUTURE.

The Sensation Mongers After Her—She Wants a Rest.

Washington, April 19.—Miss Madeline Pollard is the most talked of person in Washington to-day. As might have been expected with a woman of her temperament, the long strain of the trial culminated in nervous prostration. She was taken last night to the Providence hospital, situated in a quiet part of the city. The attending physicians do not anticipate any serious results from her illness.

During the trial several communications came to Miss Pollard and to her lawyers from managers of theatrical and opera companies offering high salaries if she would appear in almost any capacity under their auspices. Acting under the advice of her lawyers, she paid no attention to any of these communications.

Since the verdict was rendered theatrical managers have redoubled their importunities, and several telegrams have come to Miss Pollard offering her astonishing sums to go on the stage at once. Her friends decline to give the names of the theatrical managers or to discuss the offers, saying that no attention will be paid to any of them.

An Associated Press reporter called at the hospital to-day, and upon being informed that Miss Pollard was unable to receive callers sent to her a note inquiring her plans for the future. The note was answered in person by her brother, Mr. John T. Pollard.

"My sister has made no plans for the future," said he, "and we cannot tell what she will do. She asks me to say to you most emphatically that she never has entertained any intention of going on the stage. Nothing could be further from her intentions. It is absurd. All she asks for now is rest and quiet."

Judge Wilson's defence of the rights of woman to an equal place with man in the professions was so appreciated by many of the ladies of Washington that a party of them sent to him a magnificent bunch of La France roses, which adorned his parlor to-day. The flowers were accompanied by a note stating that they were intended as an expression of appreciation for his championship of the cause of women in the professions. One of the signers was Mrs. Dan Waugh, wife of the Indiana congressman. Another was Miss Louise Lowell, the stenographer who wrote Col. Breckinridge's love letters while he was at the Capitol. Another was Miss Mary Dasha, sister of Col. Breckinridge's late wife. The tribute of Miss Dasha is significant of the feeling of the relations of the late Mrs. Breckinridge towards the colonel.

Hardly had the verdict been rendered when a meeting of prominent Washington women was called. Representatives of several leading female organizations met, and after an interesting conference adopted resolutions calling upon congress to consider the qualifications of Representative Breckinridge for membership in that body.

Some of the organizations represented were the Women's Suffrage Association, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Sarah La Fetra of the latter organization and Mrs. Ellen S. Murphy, widow of the late General Murphy, who is a practicing lawyer and is prominent in the movement for the advancement of women, were among the leading speakers at the meeting. The resolutions adopted were:

To the House of Representatives: We representative women of Washington, aiming towards the establishment of a higher code of morals and against the atrocious double standard which has cursed society so long, declare that we do not believe masculinity to be a license for uncleanness, but holding the same high standard for women which men demand, an equally high one shall be required of manhood; therefore

Resolved, that we must have chastity for chastity, under one rule of rights, bearing as rigidly in its application upon one sex as upon the other. From this standpoint we ask congress to consider the case of W. C. P. Breckinridge, regarding his conduct, so unbecoming a legislator. Be it further

Resolved, That we, daughters, wives and mothers of the commonwealth, express a belief that the highest types of manhood are to be found in congress; therefore we ask in full confidence that the house of representatives shall join in the sentiment just held by us and take some definite action to insure the high character of our country's administration and help the future national councils to present a clean and unchallenged body of legislators.

This was the last of a series of meetings which prominent women had been holding since Good Friday and which crystallized into the form of an organization called the Women's Protective League. The object of the league will be to combat the enforcement of that text uttered on the witness stand by Col. Breckinridge, that social sins injure a man and destroy a woman. The league will endeavor to secure equal rights for both sexes and to aid women who have been wronged.

It is of course an outgrowth of the Pollard-Breckinridge suit. The ladies have invited Judge Jere Wilson to become the general counsel of the league, but the attorney has not yet responded to the invitation. These meetings have been carried on very quietly, as the ladies were anxious to keep their organization a secret until their plans were perfected.

The resolutions given out have been sent to the house committee on judiciary. The women say it is not right that Col. Breckinridge should retain his seat in congress while Miss Pollard is ostracized, as she will be, from society.

Lexington, Ky., April 19.—While the press and the courts are against Col. Breckinridge, there is a profund sympathy for him at home. Although there is no disputing his record in matters brought out in the trial, he has been a true friend to many neighbors and associates. The papers have published the proceedings of the trial without comment and they appeared without editorial reference to the verdict.

FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS.

Civilization in Oklahoma—Eight Persons Reported Killed.

Perry, Oklahoma, April 19.—News of a terrible fight between the notorious outlaws Bill Dalton and Bill Doolan and another outlaw, with a number of deputy marshals about forty miles east of here, near Mountain, last night, was received this morning by messenger. The three outlaws, a woman and her little girl were shot dead, as also were two deputy marshals. Marshal Nex, of Oklahoma, has been planning for some days to catch the Dalton gang, and Marshals Burrell Cox, Heck Thomas and Bill Tighemann, of Perry, with a crowd of fourteen marshals, left some days ago for the eastern part of the Cherokee strip in pursuit of the Daltons. The marshals met Bruce Miller, one of the gang, and the fight commenced. This was on McElroy's ranch, fifteen miles this side of Ingalls. Bill Dalton and Bill Doolan were near by when the fight occurred and went to Bruce Miller's assistance and a regular fight took place. The messenger left the place of conflict last night at 8 o'clock. They say that eight persons in all had been killed, and the latest news from the field of conflict is that a running fight is still in progress, and it looks very much as though the outlaw gang would be swept out of existence. The price for Bill Dalton's capture, dead or alive, is $2,500, and the price for Bill Doolan's head is $1,500. The leader of the gang which has just been exterminated was one of the members of the famous Daltons, who were killed at Coffeyville, Kansas, during a raid by the gang on the bank there. One of the brothers is living in California and another near Fort Smith, Ark., in the Creek country. The one which has now been killed off plundered the depot at Woodward, Oklahoma, a few weeks ago, getting away with $10,000.

Baldness is often preceded or accompanied by grayness of the hair. To prevent both baldness and grayness, use Hall's Hair Renewer, an honest remedy.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

PRIMROSE DAY.

Salisbury Speaks—Says He Would Reform the Lords.

London, April 19.—Lord Salisbury, in addressing an audience composed of members of the Primrose League to-day, said he himself was not opposed to reforming the House of Lords, which, he thought, could be done by the appointment of more life peers. The government, if it believed that the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the home rule bill was against the wishes of the people, should at once dissolve and appeal to the country. He did not wish to be understood as saying that the government ought to dissolve every time a difference arose between the two houses, but upon a difference affecting the relations between two parts of the kingdom, which had subsisted for seven centuries, it was manifestly their duty to appeal to the electors. Lord Salisbury then referred to the government's registration bill, which he said would disenfranchise thousands of the best people and extend the right to vote to many who were practically vagrants.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,

General and Nervous Debility,

Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. Prepaid by Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria. w-w-Ap

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 20 years, fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 points to overcome DEFORMITY. Ill. book free. CHARLES CLUTHE, 194 King St. W., Toronto.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.

They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all disorders arising from impure blood or sluggish liver.

25 CENTS A BOX.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. J. C. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.

America Photographed

FROM ALASKA TO ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

YOU CAN SEE IT ALL FOR 10 CENTS A PORTFOLIO.

WILL YOU TAKE THE TRIP WITH THE TIMES?

Part Five Now Ready; It contains the following Views:

INDIAN RIVER, NEAR SITKA, ALASKA.
CATHEDRAL ROCK, YOSEMITE.
WASHINGTON MONUM'NT, WASHINGTON, D. C.
EAGLE RIVER GLACIER, ALASKA.
THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
CASTLE ROCK, COLUMBIA RIVER.
TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAMMOTH PAINT POTS, YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYOMING.
JUNEAU AND DOUGLAS ISLAND, ALASKA.
GRIZZLY GIANT, MARIPOSA BIG TREE.
A STREET IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.
STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
HARBOR AT FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.
CAPITOL BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
LONE STAR GEYSER, YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYOMING.
MINES, EAGLE RIVER VALLEY, COLORADO.

Argyle House

JUST RECEIVED

1 Case Lace Curtains

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 50c. a pair. New Patterns.

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 60c. a pair. Double border.

2 1-2 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, 75c. a pair. Extra value.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1 a pair. A very pretty design.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.25 a pair. A nice curtain for bedrooms.

3 yds. long, Taped and Scollaped, $1.50 a pair. A good Curtain for sitting rooms.

Double Width Curtain Net, for long Curtains, 6 yds. for $1.

Curtain Net, for short Blinds, 10c. a yard.

ART MUSLINS in all widths and prices.

J. Horner & Co.

NOTICE.

First Street, between King's Road and Bay Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

mr31-tf

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,
R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 894.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

SING KEE,

91 Herald Street, Victoria, B. C.

Intelligence Office.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at short est notice. Contracts taken m1-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.
123 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. s19-tf

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 18th day of June, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $55,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000 each, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of May, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England, New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894", with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1894. ap15-td

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, 23rd January, 1894. j24

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the House, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road

KOOTENAY CROPPINGS.

Late News From the Mining Camps Throughout the Great Mineral Belt.

Luck of the Marten Trappers—Nakusp's Postmaster Seriously Charged.

(Nakusp Ledge.)

The Alamo mine was sold last week for the alleged sum of $14,000.

Fish are beginning to bite in the lake but trout will not rise to a fly just yet.

Genelle Bros. returned to town on the Arrow Friday. They are getting things in shape to resume poerations at the saw mill at an early date.

E. Fletcher, ship carpenter for the Columbia and Kootenay fleet, purposes opening an establishment at this place for the manufacture and hire of pleasure boats and skiffs.

Considerable gold has been taken out of Lardeau creek this winter.

The mild weather has entirely broken up communication from the head of the lake to Revelstoke.

An effort will be made to run the steamer Columbia on the lower Columbia by April 1.

Postmaster Heskett, of Nakusp, has been committed for trial on a charge of indecent assault preferred against him by Mrs. Thomas, wife of a blacksmith at that place.

Kaslo Times.

W. Niven, owner in the Idaho mine, came up from Nelson last Tuesday. He said that the Idaho never looked better than at present and that when the time comes they will be prepared to ship a large amount of high grade ore.

The Kootenay Mining and Abstract Bureau have published a new map of the Slocan mining camp. The map was compiled by C. E. Perry, and shows all the mines and prospects in the country of any note up to the present time.

J. W. Womeldorff, of Toronto, is in the city, the guest of G. J. Atkins. He is making inquiries relative to placer mining in British Columbia in the interests of eastern Canadian capitalists, and will spend some time in the province. His trip may result in the investment of a large amount of capital in some of the placer camps in this country.

If silver at the present price had a rising tendency, the manager of the Dardanelles says he would put fifty men at work if it were possible to market the output. In his opinion the bulk of the ore in Slocan district will be shipped by way of Kaslo.

Considerable development work will be done this season upon the mines tributary to Four-Mile creek. Probably later on ore will be shipped. The local government have it in mind during the earlier part of the year to build a road up the creek from the vicinity of Silverton.

W. A. Finch, a prominent mine owner of Montana, and interested in this district to a considerable extent, will be in Kaslo in the early future. It is said that he will put a force at work opening up a portion of the Reid & Robinson group of mines and will also develop other properties in that vicinity in which he owns an interest.

The working force at the Northern Belle has been reduced to five men, who are at present doing nothing but development work. Ore shipping has been suspended. There are about 250 tons of concentrating ore on the dump.

W. Diven is another of the mine owners who believes that with proper railway facilities most of the ore mined in the district would be shipped by way of Kaslo. He will before very long have an opportunity of sending the product of the Idaho in this direction.

Five men are working at the Eureka mine. At present the tunnel is run for a distance of 120 feet, with good indications. They are cross-cutting to the lead and expect to strike it any day. A considerable quantity of ore is on the dump awaiting improved shipping facilities.

A. Smith, manager of the Surprise mine, returned from the mine this week. He says that the property is looking well and nine men are working at present. His company will not market any ore until there are improved shipping facilities.

Jackson creek claims are showing up better as the development work proceeds, and if outside indications go for anything they will rank among the big producers of the camp. The latest strike in that locality was on the Hillside, owned by W. Pfeifer, Charles Behrman and J. D. Ward. These parties had run an 80 foot tunnel, but not feeling satisfied with the appearances it was decided to tunnel farther up the hill. They had proceeded but a short distance with the new tunnel when they uncovered a well defined ledge, containing eight inches of solid galena. An assay of the ore shows it to contain 200 ounces of silver and runs 60 per cent. lead to the ton.

Kaslo was mentally in tension during the earlier part of the week, and the strain was only partially relieved on Tuesday afternoon upon receipt of the somewhat ambiguous intelligence that "our relief bill" had been read a first time. But on Wednesday morning when Alderman Kane wired that "everything was O.K. for railroad construction forthwith" the reaction was immediate, dynamite was exploded and general handshaking prevailed.

Lane Gilliam, who returned from Sandon last Wednesday, says that good authorities predict an advance in the price of silver. Spokanites are looking for a big boom in the Slocan camp this year in view of the projected railway operations, and a great deal of American capital will be invested in consequence.

Eight men have been trapping marten along the Duncan river all winter with poor success. The winter has been mild, and at the present time there is but two feet of snow on the level.

Irregularities, detensions and mud slides upon contributing railways have been the cause of an incipient beef famine in the city. Fine appearing fresh fish in many of the stalls have, however, reconciled the stalwart "blue noses" to the extremity of the situation. Two car loads of fat cattle are enroute from Calgary for the relief of the citizens.

Cockle Brothers have mounted a large gray timber wolf, the property of R. F. Green, which was trapped about five miles from Argenta. It is a magnificent specimen. Its weight when killed was one hundred and twenty-five pounds, and it measures six feet four inches from tip to tip, and is considered the largest wolf ever seen in this country. It was one of a pack of nine wolves that were in the vicinity of Argenta eighteen months ago. Miles Carrel trapped eight of them, and the ninth, although caught in the trap, carried it off. The wolf here is identified as the one that escaped, as one of his fore paws is cut off, done no doubt by the teeth of the trap.

George J. Atkins has purchased from William F. McCulloch the remaining interest in the Idaho, Dunderberg and Jenny Long, three valuable mineral claims on the north side of Carpenter creek, between it and Jackson creek. Arrangements have already been made for the formation of a joint stock company with sufficient capital to work the properties on an extensive scale.

It is rumored that still another big strike has been made on the Mountain Chief as the result of recent development work. Twelve inches of high grade ore are now in sight, in addition to previous valuable showings in the mine.

The Payne mine, which closed down some time ago, started up again last Monday with a small working force.

GEOLOGY OF EAST WASHINGTON

How Lake Chelan and the Grand Coulee Came to Exist.

The principal formation in Central Washington is the great series of lava sheets which have been outpoured in successive eruptions in such quantities as to completely conceal the relief of the land which was inundated by the fiery flood. This series of lava sheets is of such vast extent that it is the equivalent of some of the most important systems of sedimentary rocks. It extends south from Washington into Oregon and California, and east into Idaho. Its entire extent is unknown, but it is thought to cover not less than 200,000 square miles to an average depth of about 2,000 feet. It is the greatest lava sheet now known. The rock is principally if not wholly basalt, which came to the surface through fissures and was spread out in successive flows at intervals throughout a long period of time, as is shown by fossil forests enclosed between the layers at a number of horizons.

At one time a great glacier filled the valley now occupied by Lake Chelan; another descended Okanogan valley and crossing the Columbia, spread out a sheet of morainal material and thousands of boulders over the northern part of Douglas county. The Columbia river was dammed by these glaciers and escaped southward through the grand coulee. The glaciers from the north ended in a large lake, the northern shore of which crossed the central part of Douglas county, and which is known as Lake Lewis. Icebergs floating on this lake carried their freight of boulders over the great plain of the Columbia and into many valleys opening from it.

The conclusions reached by a geographical examination of the central portion of Washington are in general not favorable to the view that a large portion of the central part of the State can be irrigated by artesian water.—Prof. Israel C. Russell.

GO TO SLAVERY WILLINGLY.

To Enter a Harem the Height of a Circassian Girl's Ambition.

Far from dreading their sale the girls of Circassia look forward to it as the greatest opportunity of their lives. They go to seek it as a conscious jewel might start in search of a costly setting. They show no more reluctance than Esther manifested when Mordecai delivered her over as one of the fair young virgins gathered from far and near to adorn the palace of Ahasuerus. Indeed, the history of Esther reveals the motives which probably animate each of the many maidens of Circassia, who, to this day, re-enact the old Biblical story. Each believes that it is she who may find grace and favor in the royal crown, and thus control at will the rise and fall of the royal sceptre.

But even if not chosen by royalty those who purchase the beautiful damsels of Circassia are the wealthy and titled, and not the slightest social degradation is attached to their positions even if taken to harems wherein a Turkish wife may be installed as head of the household. The common dependence of all the inmates of a harem upon the favor of a lord who may at any time elevate a Circassian slave to the position of a lady fosters a spirit of equality, of pure, practical democracy, that would be inconceivable under any other circumstances, and in our Southern slave relation to nominal mistress was totally undreamed of. As a Turkish lady explained to an astonished English visitor, "A slave may become a lady any day, and in treating her as one beforehand we take off much of the awkwardness which would else ensue." When we consider that all the children of slaves are acknowledged as the legitimate children of their father we must confess in justice to the Turk that theirs is a condition in which the evils of slavery to the slave are reduced to a minimum.—Popular Science Monthly.

Bob Breckinridge's Order.

Col. Breckinridge has a family of grown-up children, three girls and two boys, one a lawyer, aiding in the defense of his father. The other, named for his grandfather, Robert J. Breckinridge, is of a wild disposition. Just before the breaking out of the Breckinridge-Pollard scandal Bob got on a spree and had several fights. Col. Breckinridge telegraphed from Washington to put him in jail and keep him there until he returned, which instructions were followed. It was decided to send Bob on a sea voyage, and just as he was boarding a train he read an account of the old gentleman's doings with Miss Pollard, and wired his brother: "Put the old man in jail and keep him until I return, three years hence."—Atlanta Constitution.

Hood's and Only Hood's.

Are you weak and weary, overworked and tired? Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine you need to purify and quicken your blood and to give you appetite and strength. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Any effort to substitute another remedy is proof of the merit of Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cures headache. Try a box.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A BY-LAW

To Enable the Corporation of the City of Victoria to raise the sum of $100,000 for Sewerage purposes.

And whereas, for the purpose aforesaid it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, the sum of $100,000;

And whereas it will require the sum of $5,388 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest;

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893 is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 36-100ths of one mill in the dollar for paying such new debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation, by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $100,000 currency money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinafter recited;

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued, not exceeding however, the said sum of $100,000, either in currency or sterling money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

3. The said debentures shall bear date the thirteenth day of May, 1894, and shall be made payable in 50 years from the said date, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debentures or coupons;

5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $4,500 and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $888.

7. For the purpose of payment of the said sums in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 36-100ths of one mill on the dollar on all the ratable land or improvements or real property in the said City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them;

8. That it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures, and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

9. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the "Municipal Act, 1892," and the amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the thirtieth day of May, A.D. 1894.

This by-law may be cited as the "Sewerage Loan By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 16th day of April, 1894.

NOTICE.

Take notice the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Burnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street, (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's office,
Victoria, April 19, 1894.

No. 294.

A BY-LAW

To Authorize "The Victoria Electric Company, Limited," to erect poles and String Wires, and generally to operate and carry on the business for which the said Company was incorporated, under, over and through the streets and other public Places of the City of Victoria.

Whereas "The Victoria Electric Company, Limited," became on the 20th day of September, 1890, a duly incorporated company under the laws of the province of British Columbia, having for its objects, inter alia, the carrying on of a general business of electric lighting and electric power supply, and any other business which can be conviently carried on by the company in connection with the above business;

And whereas shortly after the incorporation of the said company as aforesaid, the company, in pursuance, of and with the approval of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, and for the purpose of carrying on and giving effect to the business and purposes of the said company, caused to be erected and has erected a number of poles, and has strung wires thereon, in and through the streets and other public places within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria;

And whereas the Victoria Electric Company, Limited, has petitioned the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to pass a by-law to authorize and approve of the erection of the said poles and wires by the said company already erected, and to authorize the said company to erect such further poles and wires within and through the streets and other public places of the City of Victoria as may be necessary for the due carrying on and operation of the business and objects for which the said company was incorporated;

And whereas under and by virtue of subsection 25 of section 104 of the "Municipal Act, 1892," the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is empowered to make by-laws for the authorization and regulation of electric light companies;

And whereas it is expedient to pass the by-law petitioned for by the Victoria Electric Company, Limited;

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:—

1. It shall be lawful for the Victoria Electric Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, hereinafter referred to as "the Company," and they are hereby authorized and empowered to erect and continue poles and wires thereon for the purpose of electric lighting and supplying electric power, or any other objects which can be conveniently carried on by the company in connection with their said business, and to do such other works and things as may be necessary for carrying on the said works in and through the streets and other public places of the said City of Victoria; provided always, that the said works in erecting the said poles and stringing the said wires shall be under and subject to the approval and supervision of the City Engineer, or such other officer as the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria may from time to time appoint.

2. The consent, ratification and authority of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby given, made and granted to the company in respect of the works already executed by them as aforesaid in the erection of poles and stringing of wires in and through the streets and other public places of the said City of Victoria, for the purpose of enabling the company to carry on and operate the business for which it was incorporated.

3. This by-law may be cited as "The Victoria Electric Company, Limited, Authorization By-law."

Passed the Municipal Council the 9th day of April, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted, and finally passed by the Council this 10th day of April, 1894.

(L.S.) JNO. TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 10th day of April, A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

A BY-LAW

To Raise $25,000.00 to Acquire the Land and Improvements of the British Columbia Agricultural Association for Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Purposes.

Whereas by a by-law of the Corporation of the City of Victoria finally passed on the 9th day of December, A.D. 1892, and numbered 349, there was granted to the British Columbia Agricultural Association by the said Corporation, the sum of $25,000 to aid and assist the said Association in its building operations;

And whereas the said sum of $25,000 has been duly expended on the erection of suitable and necessary exhibition buildings on the lands of the said Association in accordance with the terms and conditions of of the said by-law;

And whereas there was expended by the said Association upon its lands, and improvements thereon, a further sum of $20,000 obtained by loan accured by mortgage upon the said lands and improvements;

And whereas the said Association is indebted to various persons and firms in a further aggregate sum of about $5,000.

And whereas the said Association is organised not for the purpose of any private or individual profit or gain, but for the protection and advancement of the agricultural, mechanical and industrial interests of the province, and more particularly of those interests as associated with the trade and prosperity of the City of Victoria;

And whereas for the more effectual carrying out of the objects of the said association, it is deemed expedient and advisable that the Corporation of the City of Victoria, should purchase, hold and manage the lands and buildings of the said Association.

And whereas the said Association has applied to the said Corporation for further aid in carrying out its said objects and it has been agreed that upon payment by the said Corporation, of the said mortgage debt of $20,000 and the said sum of $5,000, the said Association shall and will grant and convey to the said Corporation in fee simple the lands and premises of the said Association, hereinafter particularly described for the purpose of holding agricultural and industrial exhibitions;

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid, it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, the sum of $25,000;

And whereas it will require the sum of $1,347 to be raised annually by a rate for the payment of the new debt and interest;

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893, is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 9-100ths of a mill in the dollar for paying such debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows;

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $25,0000 currency or sterling money at the rate of $4.86 2-3rds to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised, or received, to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the objects hereinbefore recited;

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed, and issued for such sums as may be required not exceeding however the sum of $25,000 either in currency or sterling money (at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling) as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

Sec. 3. The said debentures shall bear date the thirtieth day of May, 1894, and shall be made payable in fifty years from the said date at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

Sec. 4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof which interest shall be payable half-yearly at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debenture or coupon.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or in the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $1,125, and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity there shall be raised annually the sum of $222.

Sec. 7. For the purpose of payment of the said sum in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 9-100ths of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land or lands and improvements in the City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

Sec. 8. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

Sec. 9. The said Association shall immediately after this by-law shall have received the assent of the ratepayers of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, and before the said Corporation shall have paid the said mortgage debt or other debts or any portion thereof, make and execute a proper conveyance to the said Corporation of all those parcels of lands described as follows: All those certain parcels or tracts of land, situate in the District of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, being composed of the North Westerly three and thirty-eight one-hundredths (3 38-100) acres of sub-division 10 (ten) of section twenty-eight (28) Victoria District, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the Eastern boundary of said section twenty-eight (28) Victoria District, two thousand and eighteen (2018) feet south from the north east corner of said section twenty-eight (28); thence south two hundred and forty one feet nine inches (241 ft. 9 in.) along said eastern boundary; thence west and parallel to the southern boundary of the Driving Park, five hundred and ninety eight (598) feet to a road hereinafter described; thence north along the east side of said road, two hundred and forty one feet nine inches, (241 ft. 9 in.) to the Driving Park; thence east along the southern boundary of the Driving Park six hundred and twenty-one feet to the point of commencement, and more particularly delineated on the map or plan attached to a certain indenture made the 18th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between John Sylvester Bowker, of the City of Victoria aforesaid, and Mary Bowker, his wife, of the one part, and the said mortagors and trustees of the other part and registered in the Land Registrary Office at Victoria aforesaid on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1891, in Absolute Fees Book, vol 13 (thirteen) folio twenty-nine (29) as number 12,560 a, together with the right of way over and along the road fifty feet wide running north from the Cadboro Bay Road to sub-division eleven (11) of section twenty-eight (28) along the western boundary of the hereinbefore described piece or parcel of land as the same is now used and traveled, and that certain piece or parcel of land commencing at a point on the western boundary of section sixty-one (LXI) Victoria District, two thousand and eighteen (2,018) feet from the north west corner thereof; thence two hundred and forty-one feet nine inches (241 ft. 9 in.) south along the said western boundary of section sixty-one (XLI); thence at a deflection angle of ninety two degrees seventeen minutes to the left two hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches (267 ft. 8 in.) to the western side of Cadboro Bay Road, thence two hundred and forty-two feet six inches (242 ft. 6 in.) north along the western side of the said road; thence west two hundred and eighty one feet eight inches (281 ft. 8 in.) to the point of beginning, containing in all one and fifty, two one hundredths (1 52-100ths) acres more or less as shown on the map or plan attached to a certain indenture made the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one, between William Henry Thistle of the said City of Victoria, of the one part, and the said mortgagors of the other part, and registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid, on the 2nd day of November, A.D. 1891, in Absolute Fees Book, vol. 13, folio 130 as number 13,734 a, together with all buildings, fixtures, commons, ways, profits, privileges, rights, easements, and appurtenances to the said hereditaments belonging or with the same or any part thereof held or enjoyed or appurtenant thereto, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property claim and demand of the mortgagors and of the trustees, in, to and upon, the same premises, togther with all improvements, etc., thereon or appurtenant thereto, and deliver the same in escrow to the Bank of British North America, at the City of Victoria, to be delivered to the said Corporation, when and so soon as the said Corporation shall have paid and satisfied the said mortgage debt and other debts as aforesaid to an amount not exceeding however the said amount of $25,000 or such other sum as may be realized from the sale of the said debentures.

Sec. 10. The Corporation of the City of Victoria, may upon such terms and conditions as to it may seem just and reasonable grant to the said British Columbia Agricultural Association or to any other Association, Society or Company, having for an object among others the holding of agricultural exhibitions, the use of the said lands, buildings and premises, but the said Corporation in respect of such exhibition, shall in no way be liable for any debts, expenses, expenditures, losses or damages, incurred or sustained by any such association, society or company, holding such exhibition, or by any person or persons attending or exhibiting any article or thing at such exhibition.

Sec. 10. This by-law shall before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the thirtieth day of May, 1894.

Sec. 11. This by-law may be cited as "The Exhibition Loan By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council this 18th day of April, 1894.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Burnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, April 19th, 1894.

A BY-LAW

For Granting Aid to the Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Whereas the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital have applied to the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the sum of $35,000 to aid the said hospital in paying off its indebtedness.

And whereas the Corporation of the City of Victoria has determined to grant such aid by donating to the said hospital the sum of $35,000;

And whereas the said Corporation is authorized to make such grant by subsection 13 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892;

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid, it is intended to raise the sum of $35,000 by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the said City;

And whereas it will require the sum of $1,805 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest.

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893, is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 1-10th of a mill on the dollar for paying such new debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed, except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies, corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $35,000 currency money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3dr to the one pound sterling, as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued, not exceeding however, the sum of $35,000 either in currency or sterling money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3dr to the one pound sterling, as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

3. The said debentures shall bear date the thirtieth day of May, 1894, and shall be made payable in 50 years from the said date, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debentures or coupons;

5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency thereshall be raised annually the sum of $1,575 and for that purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $230.

7. For the purpose of the payment of the said sums in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 1-10th of one mill on the dollar on all the ratable land or improvements or real property in the said City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them;

8. That it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

9. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the "Municipal Act, 1892," and the amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the thirtieth day of May, A.D. 1894.

10. This by-law may be cited as "The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital Aid By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 18th day of April, A.D. 1894

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Burnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office,
Victoria, April 19th, 1894.

ADVERTISE
IN THE WEEKLY TIMES.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Soc., &c. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 423.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

MISS FOX, Teacher of Piano and Harmonium.

RESIDENCE—36 Mason street, near Pandora avenue. mar21-1m

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja16

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ly28 B. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. B. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E. 1-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. &S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. E. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 129.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-4-w

A. MAXWELL MUIR, ARCHITECT, 93½ Douglas Street.

JOSEPH SEARS, Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger. Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc. 114 Yates Street.

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH, BUTCHER AND PACKER, 72 Yates street. Oc.17

ANNOUNCEMENT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to state that I have taken over the Leander Tepid Swimming Baths, Fort Street.

I have had extended experience in this business in London, Eng.

Being a certified medical masseur, I am prepared to undertake the care of all persons requiring my service.

The water of the swimming tank and all other parts of the establishment will be kept scrupulously clean and fresh. Lessons in swimming by a competent instructor.

On Ladies' Day (every Monday) a lady will be in attendance who will see that the lady patrons of the bath want for no comfort. Hot tea and coffee obtainable on the premises.

Electric Bath now in operation; highly recommended by the medical profession.

I claim your patronage, ladies and gentlemen, for the reason that it shall be my earnest endeavor to conduct this establishment on strictly first class principles. Trusting the same will meet with your approval and support, I have the honor to be, ladies and gentlemen, your obedient servant,

DONALD F. MacDONALD, Late Hammam Baths, Jermyn St., London, England. mar31-1m

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Boys as messengers. District Telegraph, 34 Fort street. a19-3t

WANTED—General servant, one accustomed to children. 144 Menzies street. a18-2t

WANTED—Washwoman by the day. Apply Hawthorn Villa, Michigan street, 2 doors to right off Birdcage Walk. a18-3t

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Apply 75 Johnson street. a12tf

FEMALE COOK WANTED—Apply to the Matron, Jubilee Hospital. ap16-tf

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. j6sm&w

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT CLERK, book-keeper and correspondent, with knowledge of shorthand and languages, offers his services for small salary sufficient to pay living expenses. Address "Stenog," Times office. a12-tf

FOR SALE.

LOT FOR SALE—Near the city, price $225, $100 down, the rest monthly. Address 37 First Street, Work Estate. a19-3t

FOR SALE—Fresh milch cows quiet and gentle. Apply to James W. Meldram, Douglas street. a14-2w

TO LET.

TO LET—A nice four roomed house in rear of 128 Fort street; $6.50 per month, any persons with horses can be accommodated with two stalls. Apply Victoria Vinegar Works. a17-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

TO RENT—Five room, well furnished cottage, desirable location, with large garden; rent $25. Apply at 118 Fort street. a14-tf

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

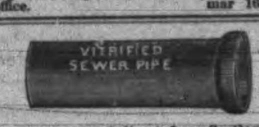
TO LET For housekeeping, two rooms, furnished, with water. Mrs. Wharton, 15 Caledonia avenue. ap16-1m

MISCELLANEOUS

DRESSED TURKEYS 18 cents a pound at the Ideal Grocery and Provision Store, No. 5, New City Market. a19-2t

WANTED—Party with capital of $1,000 to put in a stock of general merchandise at the best trading point in the province. Liberal inducements to the right party. Address H. P. Palmerston, Boundary Creek, B. C. ap15-1m

HOUSE WANTED—Within about half a mile of the Postoffice; 7 or 8 rooms; must be comfortable, with modern conveniences, etc. Address, giving particulars and stating rent expected, to "Visitor," Times office. mar 16-1w



Having imported direct from Scotland the Latest Improved Sanitary Air Sewer Traps, Gully Traps, S Traps, and a great variety of Bends, Sewer Pipes, three feet lengths, I am prepared to quote the lowest prices. J. W. KELLER. mar26-tf Cor. Yates and Quadra Sts.

Medical Examination.

The next medical examination of the B. C. Medical Council will be held in the City of Victoria on Tuesday, the 1st day of May, next, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Further information can be had by applying to the Registrar.

G. L. MILNE, Registrar and Secretary. a17-2w

ESTATE OF A. J. SMITH.

Creditors meeting April 23rd, at 3 p.m., at assignees' office, 12 Bastion Square. Geo. A. Perrin and P. J. A. Schwengers. a14-6t

Upon the food you select for your baby depends largely your child's health and your own comfort.

MILK GRANULES

Is the best for the following reasons:

1.—It is the perfect equivalent of mother's milk.

2.—A new born infant will take it readily, digest it perfectly and thrive upon in alone.

3.—It agrees perfectly with mother's milk and thus enables a mother to partially nurse her baby while giving it Milk Granules.

4.—It requires only water in its preparation.

5.—Milk Granules has proved satisfactory where every other food has failed.

Milk Granules is not claimed to be suited to infants of all ages. It is specially designed for the first few months of infancy, and as the child grows stronger it should be placed by our second food.

Milk Granules with Cereals.

If your grocer or druggist do not keep it send direct to

THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF CO., Montreal.

The Japanese Bazaar

NEW GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER!

Porcelains, Baskets, Matting, Curios.

T. S. FUTCHER, Importer and Retailer, 11 Fort Street VICTORIA, B. C.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists

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At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

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By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES

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SPECIAL NOTICES, set in minion (the type used for general reading) and placed in reading columns, 25c. a line for first insertion and 12 1-2 cents each subsequent insertion. Set in nonpareil type (this size) and placed under the heading of "Special Notices," 12 1-2 cents for first insertion, and 6 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,

WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

A RASH CONTEMPORARY.

Speaking of the convention to be held for the nomination of a candidate for the southern division of West Kootenay the Kaslo Times says: "The delegates who will meet in convention to-day at Nelson will engage in no mere perfunctory work. It will be theirs to nominate the candidiate who will assuredly represent the south riding of West Kootenay in the next legislative assembly. Their action must therefore be deliberate, discreet and wholly devoid of every prejudice. The next house will find itself, at the very outset, face to face with ugly facts. It will find on its hands an inelastic revenue and extravagant expenditure, which has been steadily increased with an utter disregard of income. Money has been borrowed year after year as if the provincial credit was limitless. Districts and corporations have been freely subsidized, not so much to meet a recognized necessity nor to promote the general good as to strengthen the executive and fill out the pockets of a few favored individuals. Legislation has apparently tended to meet the necessities of individuals rather than the requirements of the body politic. It has been insidious and deceiving. The platform enacted by the convention must condemn these and all similar attempts at class legislation with no uncertain words." We very much fear that this summing up of the situation brought about by the Davie policy will cause an emptying of organic wrath on the devoted head of our Kootenay namesake. To be sure, the situation is accurately desribed, for there can be no doubt that the government has held high carnival so perseveringly that it has landed the province in a bad financial muddle. An empty treasury and heavy obligations to meet mean serious trouble for the people, but what does the combination care so long as its own interests are served? Our Kaslo friend will find, however, that the surest way to evoke the fierce wrath of the government organs is to speak the truth concerning the government's conduct, and it may quite confidently expect that the World and the Colonist will treat it to a rare dose of fishwife "language."

MR. LAURIER'S SPEECH.

To-day we give the report of another notable speech in the tariff debte at Ottawa—that of the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier. At the outset the leader of the opposition announced his intention of confining himself largely to a review of the arguments advanced by Conservative speakers, and those who read the report of his speech will see how effectively he performed the task which he allotted himself. Any person who has even slightly glanced at the reports of the speeches will appreciate this piece of keen sarcasm from Mr. Laurier: "In regard to the speeches which so far have taken place up to the present moment, perhaps I may be allowed to remark that in so far as the debate has been participated in by members and supporters of the government, it is characteristic that one and all have expressed their unbounded satisfaction with the amendments proposed to the tariff, and perhaps it would not be uncharitable to suppose and to say that if there had been no amendment whatever their satisfaction would have been just the same, because all their arguments you have heard were in support of the tariff just as it existed and as if it had not been amended at all." That is a description of the Conservative members' attitude as accurate as it is graphic. The "cuckoos"—including British Columbia's own particular contribution to the flock—all have the same song to sing. The tariff was all right as it stood; the tariff is all right now; the tariff would have been all right if the Conservative government had changed it in any other way. In fact, to them the tariff appears all right so long as it is the handiwork of the government whom the cuckoos delight to nestle by. Mr. Laurier carried the same line of criticism a little further in a way that must have caused Mr. Foster a slight feeling of uneasiness. "It is within the recollection of every one here," he said, "that the whole of the speech of the hon. minister of finance, wherein he introduced his amendments to the tariff, was a plea in favor of the proposition that there was no necessity or need for reform at all. It was affirmed that the tariff was perfect in itself, that this country was enjoying an unbounded measure of prosperity and that this was all due to the principle underlying the tariff, the principle of protection. For three hours at least the minister piled up facts upon facts with the view of proving that the country is prosperous. For three hours he wrestled desperately with facts and logic with the same end in view." It was most natural to ask why the minister after his eulogy of the old tariff should have consented to lay sacrilegious hands upon it and maul it about so unmercifully. Readers of the Times will remember that we have more than once asked the same question. If the ministers really believed what they said in regard to the country's prosperity under the tariff as it stood they were very far wrong to make any change, to the disturbance of business and the unsettlement of affairs generally. By their own confession they made changes in the tariff against their own judgment. And why? Manifestly because they feared the people did not think as they did on the subject, and they loved the fleshpots of office more than they regarded the prosperity of the country. In brief, they acted like arrant hypocrites. We need not further follow Mr. Laurier's arguments, trusting that the public will take enough interest in the subject to read the report of Mr. Laurier's speech for themselves. They may feel certain of finding in it a clear and comprehensive review of the tariff debate and a searching criticism of the policy pursued by the government.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

T. V. Powderly recently lectured in Toronto on prohibition or temperance, and the Empire seized the opportunity to make an attack on him, based on a report of a speech made by him at a Clan-na-Gael meeting. The report was from the pen of Le Caron, the notorious spy and informer, who represented Powderly as counselling war on England in the cause of Ireland. In representing this report as correct and using it against Powderly and the temperance people who engaged him as a lecturer the chief Tory organ seems to have made a grievous mistake. Its action has been formally and severely condemned by the Knights of Labsor and temperance organizations.

Monetary Times: The theory of the proposed new tariff is that a step towards setting up manufactures which will be able to stand alone, at some distant but uncertain time in the future, has been made. The proposition may not be put in this net form, but this is what is implied from what is said and done. After a century of similar promises, few American manufactures, if we may trust those by whom they are carried on, are yet capable of standing alone. Does the experience of the United States fairly represent what, on the policy of continued protection, is in store for Canada?

Montreal Herald: The government amended the National Policy through fear, not because it was convinced that it operated to the disadvantage of the public. Its new tariff was meant to catch votes, or at any rate to prevent the loss of votes. But it has miscarried wofully in its calculations. The government would have been stronger had it stuck to the "old policy." It has done just enough revision to impair the loyalty of its mercenaries, who have always done better service than its regular troops, but who, with a prospect of lessened plunder, are sulking in their tents. The Conservatives who regard Dalton McCarthy as their leader are irreconcilable; the Patrons of Industry regard the revision as a sham, and no one who in the past followed the Liberal banners will now turn Tory on account of the Foster tariff. The position of the government is weaker than it was a month ago.

ALL SORTS.

A man never knows how his boys will turn out. The discovery that Neal Dow's son has been running a whiskey dive in Portland, Maine, will prove more or less of a surprise to teetotallers and bring sorrow to the old father's heart.

The Duchess of Manchester narrowly escaped losing her jewels while travelling through the Basque provinces on Monday. A thief stole them between Algeria and Victoria, but while trying to escape from the train he fell under the wheels and both his legs were crushed. The jewels were returned to the duchess intact.

The tradition of the flood has been described by Dr. Prestwich as resting upon a very plausible basis of science Long years of geological serach throughout Europe and along the coast of the Mediterranean leads him to suppose that at one time there was a submerging of the land of continental dimensions, followed by an early elevation.

During the decade ended in 1890 the increase in railroad mileage in the world was 138,745, of which American contributed 88,577 miles. Nearly 90 per cent. of the railroads of America are in the United States, and yet, with all their thousands of miles, they must add over 300,000 miles to reach the ratio of railroad mileage to area at present existing in Great Britain.

A new manner of applauding at the opera has come into vogue in the great cities, which began with Mme. Melba. It consists merely in lifting the arms as high as possible and bringing the hands slowly together, while the wrists are allowed to remain so limp that the hands flop helplessly about. This is not graceful, but it is the smart thing now. One hopeful feature of the new fashion is that it bears too close a family resemblance to the extinct handshake of several years ago to last very long.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

La Presse, a Montreal French paper, says that Mgr. Emard has secured a document, signed by all the Roman Catholic bishops of Canada, containing an appeal to Her Majesty praying that the Imperial parliament shall amend the Manitoba School act. Mgr. Tache and the other bishops, it is added, have come to this decision because they believe that the Canadian parliament, owing to its partizan nature, is unable to do anything for the Manitoba Catholics.

The Welland canal was opened on Thursday. The water is not up to the standard, but the locking started at noon.

At the Berlin assizes a man named Graham, convicted of assaulting a five year old girl, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

L. Brecker & Co., private bankers, Waterford, Ont., who suspended payment last week, have assigned. The liabilities amount to over $100,000, with assets nominally equal.

A consignment of unleavened bread addressed to a man named Cohen, residing in Toronto, was seized at the custom house, there having been discovered among it bottled brandy and loaf sugar.

The heavy rains of Wednesday and the snowfall of Thursday caused several small creeks in the western part of Winnipeg to overflow, and as a result many householders awoke in the morning to find the lower portion of their premises under water. Several poor people living in cabins were driven from their homes. The Red River continues to rise, but no great danger of a flood is feared.

One hundred men employed in J. McPherson & Co.'s boot and shoe factory, Hamilton, Ont., have struck against a 25 per cent. reduction in wages. The strike does not affect females operatives unless non-union labor is intorduced to fill the places of the men, when the girls will also go on strike.

Cline's large fruit and wine house, near Winona, has been destroyed by fire, including 1,000 gallons of wine, which was in the cellar.

Prescott, Ont., town council has decided that a new fire engine be bought, together with a hook and ladder truck and a patent heater, the whole at an expenditure of $4,500.

The Conservatives of South Renfrew have nominated John Shaw, jr., of Wilberforce, for the legislature.

Since October last 450,000 hop poles have crossed the river from Prescott to Ogdensburg.

A new edifice on the site of the old St. John's Episcopal church, Berlin, Ont., will be built immediately. Cost, $10,000.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of the Events of the Great Republic.

Platt City, Mo., April 19.—The grand jury has brought indictments against 40 of the leading men and women for playing progressive euchre.

Philadelphia, April 19.—The second game in the champion chess match between Steinitz and Lasker was plyed today, and for the second time in the series the champion met defeat at the hands of his young opponent. Lasker opened with the queen's pawn, and in 35 moves Steinitz was beaten.

San Francisco, April 19.—The bark Nicholas Thayer sailed yesterday morning for Karluk with supplies. The schooners Jennie Wand and Mary Dodge start for the Alaska canneries with 48 men, who will go as packers. They agreed to work at the same rates as the Chinamen, and they cannot hope to make much over $100 for the season's work.

San Francisco, April 19.—The date set for the fight between the grizzly bear lately captured in the Sierra Nevadas, and a lion in Boone's animal arena at the fair is Saturday night of next week. The managers say the event will ertainly take place, and that there will be no police interference.

Seattle, April 19.—The key of the Denver mystery of the birth of Emily J. Freeman, who is not Emily J. Freeman, but Clara J. Johnson, and the part Mary Cunea plays in the story is undoubtedly held by John A. Johnson, of this city. Mr. Johnson admits that, if the players in the story the Denver police are trying to unravel, are not those of whom he has knowledge, he cannot account for the peculiar coincidences. If the whole story was known it would rival fiction and cause a stir in more than one well-to-do family in the vicinity of Montreal. Mr. Johnson maintains that for fear Mary Cunea aid the girl may not be the people he thinks they are, and of innocent people who would be drawn into the affair he does not want to tell what he knows. As a matter of fact, he says, the gril's mother is a wealthy woman who lives in Montreal, but who has no idea of the whereabouts of her child, as it was taken from her in early infancy.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

Hon. John Morley Introduces the Evicted Tenants' Bill.

London, April 19.—In the house of commons to-day Rt. Hon. John Morley, secretary for Ireland, introduced the Evicted Tenants bill. It was proposed, he said to establish a board of arbitration, whose term of existence would be three years. This board would be empowered to issue orders reinstating tenants upon being petitioned to do so. These orders would be made conditionally; but there was no opposition on the part of the landlords they would be made absolute. In cases where the landlords opposed the issuance of such orders the board of arbitration would investigate the matter and decide it finally. Meanwhile the tenant would reoccupy his holding until a fair rental was fixed either by the board, by arbitration or by the land commission.

The board of arbitration might, according to the terms of the bill, direct the payment of arrears and costs to an amount not exceeding the sum of two years' rental at the old figure. In case a reinstated tenant's house should have been destroyed, Mr. Morley said the board of arbitrators would have power to advance to him a sum not exceeding £50, to be used in restoring the building. No evicted tenant's petition should be heard before due notice should have been served on the new tenant. If the new tenant should offer any objection, that objection must be treated as an absolute block on the jurisdiction of the board. If the new tenant should give his assent to the matter, the arbitrator would then proceed to fix compensation.

Coming to the question of the funds at the disposition of the board, Mr. Morley said it was proposed to appropriate £100,000 from the temporalities of the Irish church. (Opposition cries of "Oh, Oh, greeted this statement.) This sum, said Mr. Morley, would be used by the arbitrators only for the purposes already mentioned. The expenses of the administration and the salaries of the arbitrators and their official staff would be paid from the consolidated fund. "This measure is not brought forward in any spirit of partizanship," said Mr. Morley in closing. "There is no desire to give either party a triumph over the other. The government wish to heal the deep wound in the social condition of Ireland, and for this purpose of healing they commend the measure to the house."

Right Hon. Mr. Balfour said he would like to know what principle was to regulate the fixing of fair rent. Would the rent be fixed according to the condition of the farm when the tenant left it, or when he returned to it? Mr. Balfour disapproved of the plan of drawing the board's funds from the temporalities of the Irish church. This church fund, he said, was already heavily mortgaged. The use of the fund to assist in a plan of campaign for the tenants had never been dreamed of by those who set the money apart for the whole of Ireland.

Timothy Harrington (Parnellite) said the bill was disappointing and would never satisfy Ireland. Its object seemed to be to humbug the people.

John Dillon (anti-Parnellite) declared the bill to be exceedingly valuable. The new tenants would retire gladly, he said, under the terms of compensation provided by it.

Thomas Sexton (anti-Parnellite) said that it was not an ideal bill, yet as good as anything Ireland was likely to get from an English parliament.

At the conclusion of the debate the evicted tenants bill passed its first reading.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Points of the World.

London, April 19.—It is understood that Hon. Mr. Hamilton, ex-governor of Tasmania, or Mr. Spencer Walpole, will probably be selected to represent the imperial government at the conference, at Ottawa to discuss the question of subsidizing the Pacific cable and Anglo-Canadian fast steamship enterprises.

Paris, April 19.—Auguste Jarbeau was guillotined at Dijon to-day for the murder of his mother, his wife and mistress. As a matricide he was led to the guillotine barefooted, wearing only a white shirt and trousers. Before he was taken from his cell, a black veil was thrown over his head, as a further distinguishing mark of a matricide.

London, April 19.—The Daily News says that Mr. Gladstone is somewhat indisposed. His ailment, while not serious, tends to weaken him.

London, April 19.—The semi-annual report of the Grand Trunk railway company was issued this afternoon. It attributes the disappointing results of the past year's traffic to the severe business depression in the United States, the low price of wheat and the uncertainty of the tariff changes. These and other causes interfered with traffic to the amount of no less than $1,000,000 in freight rates alone during the past half year. The directors have instructed the manager to spend only the money that is absolutely necessary to secure safety, and to enforce the strictest and even exceptional economy in every department. This policy is to be extended to the utmost possible extent.

Waterville, Ireland, April 19.—The steamer Faraday, after leaving the shore end of the Commercial Cable Co.'s new cable, yesterday proceeded to lay out to sea 143 miles of a heavy type. This was complete at 6 p.m. (Irish time) to-day. She then buoyed the end and returned to Ballinskelligs. She then sailed for Canso, N. S., to commence operations on the American side. During the work of paying out communication was kept up between the ship and the shore through the cable, and the electricians on board report the cable as being perfect.

Berlin, April 19.—The Pprotestant Alliance has appealed to all Protestants to sign a petition requesting the Bundesrath not to sanction the Reichstag's repeal of the anti-Jesuit law.

Vienna, April 19.—The fire which broke out in Neusandl has burned out, and virtually the whole town is in ruins. Many persons are missing. The injured have been removed to other towns. Hundreds of families are sleeping in the fields. They are without sufficient food or clothing, and many cases of extreme distress are reported.

Brazil's Rebellion Ended.

Washington, April 19.—Brazilian Minister Mendonca this afternoon received a cablegram officially announcing that the rebellion was ended. The dispatch was dated to-day, and signed by the minister of foreign affairs. It reads: "The Aquidaban was sunk in the port of Santa Catharina, by a torpedo boat of the fleet of the Brazilian government. Admiral Mello went to Buenos Ayres with the cruiser Republica and four other vessels, and asked and obtained asylum declaring that he had abandoned the contention for lack of resources. He delivered his vessel to the Argentine government. The rebellion is ended."

THE DARK.

The dark comes with me up the stairs;
It follows me to bed;
It watches while I say my prayers
Till the last word is said.

I scrambled in beneath the sheets;
Down in the orchard rows
The Wind gets out his trumpet sweet,
And blows, and blows, and blows.

The Dark is in my chamber here,
The Wind out in the tree;
My mother says I need not fear
They will do aught to me.

For, far above the Wind, the Dark,
Sits God, who made them all—
The grass, the star like a red spark,
The green bough by the wall.

My mother, with her lamp, comes in;
The Dark goes out the door;
The table legs throw shadows thin
Across the chamber floor.

The Wind from out the orchard slips;
Around the house he goes;
He sets his trumpet to his lips,
And blows, and blows, and blows.
—The Independent.

Increase the appetite by using Ayer's Carthartic Pills. They cause the stomach, liver, and bowels to perform their functions properly, do not debilitate, by excessive stimulation, and are not treating in their action. As an after-dinner pill they are unequaled.

NEW WALL PAPERS AND ROOM MOULDINGS AT J. W. MELLORS, 76, 78 & 65 Fort Street. Telephone 406.

COMBS

We have just received a large consignment from Hamburg, Germany. First quality and reasonable prices.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Suits, $10; Pants, $4. 101 Douglas st.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Herbert Stanton has been appointed district registrar for Nanaimo judicial district.

—Sanitary officer Murray has sworn out several summonses against offenders against the health by-law. The cases will be heard Saturday.

—Some handsome dining room furniture, sideboards, tables, chairs, etc., at very moderate prices. We have only just received these goods. Weiler Bros.

—The sub-committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of Supreme Chancellor Blackwell, of the Knights of Pythias, will meet to-night.

—The "cow" case was again up in the police court this morning. Several additional witnesses were heard, and the case will be decided by Magistrate Macrae in a few days.

—If you want a good meal for 25 cents go to the Globe restaurant, 42 Yates street, which is under entirely new management. Twenty meals, $4. Cuisine is excellent.

—The contract for the new A. O. U. W. building was let this morning. The name of the successful tenderer has not been made known. The contract price is in the vicinity of $13,000.

—The Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society will present the three act drama "Comrades" in Victoria West hall to-night. The piece has been carefully rehearsed and the performance should be well attended.

—The members of the B. C. B. G. A. who were absent without permission from the recent commanding officers' parade, were called to account last evening at a little reception held by Major Quinlan. Nearly all had very reasonable excuses.

—A young farmer came into town yesterday afternoon with $300 in his pocket. He got drunk and soon "dropped" $50, when a kindly police officer came along and walked him into the police cells. He was in the police court this morning and dismissed.

—There will be a meeting at the city hall to-night of the general committee on the Queen's Birthday celebration. The sub-committees will be appointed and a general plan for the celebration mapped out. It is very important that every member of the committee who possibly can should attend.

—A few weeks ago a paragraph was copied into the Times from the Kaslo Times stating that J .W. Lowes and Beith Crane had been fined $200 and costs for selling liquor without a license. Mr. Lowes writes to say that this statement was incorrect, and that neither he nor Mr. Crane was fined for selling liquor or for any other offence.

—Archibald Reid was arrested last night charged with aiding, abetting and assisting Percy Whittall in obtaining by false pretences tickets for a seat in the Victoria theatre. Reid was arraigned in the police court this morning. Geo. Powell appeared for the defense. The case was adjourned till Saturday morning. Bail was placed at $250.

—A lady will sometimes spend hours selecting dress goods. She is not desirous of giving trouble at all. But there are conflicting claims. There are considerations of durability, of texture, of draping. Priestley's dress fabrics have reached a niche in the popular esteem when conflict ceases to vex. It is enough to get Priestley's black dress goods to feel confident that you have the best. They wear better than any other make.

—A number of the pelagic sealers will go into Behring Sea after August 1st. The fleet will be small, made up partly of the schooners on the coast and vessels sealing on the Russian and Japanese coasts. They will probably rendezvous at Sand Point or Popoff Island. Except for the schooners with Indian hunters the trip will be largely experimental. The Indians alone are used to handling the spear and it will take some time to accustom the white hunters to it. The sixty-mile belt will be a great factor in keeping the catches down, and it is not likely that the schooners will do very much in the four or six weeks they can spend north of the Aleutian Islands after August 1st.

—Prairie State Incubator for sale at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Chicken fencing, four feet high, 18 cents per yard, at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—You should see our "carpet stock" (for the spring), the largest, best assorted and the very best value your money can buy. Weiler Bros.

—Ald. Dwyer has given notice of his intention to move at the next meeting of the city council that tenders for summer uniforms and shoes be called for, tenders to be received up to 4 p.m. on April 20.

—The Christ Church Building Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, has been organized by E. P. Davis, D. B. Charleston, J. W. McFarland, A. E. Beck and F. Buscombe. The capital is $60,000 in $100 shares.

—The new school houses will probably be finished in time to admit of holding therein the promotion examinations. There will be a formal opening beforehand, when the mayor, council and the school trustees will be present.

—Bishop Hills, formerly of Victoria, has accepted the vicarage of St. Mary's, Parham, Suffolk, offered him by the Bishop of Norwich. The bishop's parish is not far from the scene of his earlier labors as vicar of Great Yarmouth.

—Yesterday's Gazette announces the creation of a new school district in South Nanaimo, Sidney, Huntington, Waneta and Langley, and the re-definition of the boundaries of North Saanich, Belmont, Clayton, Prairie and Abbottsford district.

—Warren P. Lake, in advance of the great spectacular melodrama "The World," spent yesterday in the city arranging for its appearance here on Tuesday night next. The company includes Harry B. Emory (Katie Putnam's husband), who plays lead; Charles A. Smiley, Gus Cohen and Tom Coleman, Miss Rose Wilder and Miss Watson.

—The Bear Lake Consolidated Mining Company is a new corporation just registered. Its object is to develop the Snowshoe claim in the Slocan district of West Kootenay. The capital stock is placed at $500,000 in $5 shares, and the business headquarters are at Victoria. The first trustees are George Riley, Gustav Leiser and Gordon Hunter.

—At the regular meeting held of the First Presbyterian Church Christian Endeavor it was decided to send five delegates to the Vancouver convention, to be held on the 4th, 5th and 6th of May. It is also expected a large body will go, representing all the young people's societies of the city. All delegates are entertained by their Vancouver friends. Reduced return fares will be given.

—A large number of men are engaged at the Robert Ker. The time in which she is to be overhauled is limited and just as many men as can be crowded around her to do good work have been engaged. About every union shipwright in the city is at work on her. The Wellington will very likely go on the ways after the Ker is launched. It is believed that competition will lead to a reduction in the charges at the drydock which have always been regarded as excessive. The slip is a great thing for vessels under 2500 tons which have, as a rule, been beached in the past. It is said that the company will put up a machine shop beside the slip.

—Magistrate Pearson has remanded Hugh Lynn for a week. The evidence of Bert Tift, after the Times went to press yesterday afternoon was soon concluded. Tift said that Newton, the assumed name of Lynn, did not go from Shaw Island to Friday harbor for provisions, but went instead to Sutherland, a greater distance away, and where things were dearer than at Friday Harbor. This was all the evidence taken. Superintendent Hussey asked a continuance for a week. Magistrate Pearson asked Lynn if he had anything to say why the case should not be adjourned. Lynn twisted his hat around in his hand and said, "I have no objection. I would like to get this matter through quickly. I do not want to be here all summer." Lynn was again taken down to his cell.

—The distinguished comedian, Roland Reed, and his admirable company, will present one of the most amusing comedies of the year at the Victoria theatre tomorrow evening. Mr. Reed stands foremost among the comedians of America and is seen to great advantage in an interesting role. The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Roland Reed's ambition has been realized. Two years ago he made a statement that if he could secure a play that would fill a Philadelphia theatre it would be the height of his ambition." The new farce, "Innocent as a Lamb," which he produced at the Park theatre last night, not only filled that house so that there wasn't a vacant seat to be found, but it afforded the utmost satisfaction to the people who witnessed it. Mr. Reed has the opportunity of his life as Tobias Pilkington, the leading character in the play. Natural is his methods, he made the largest kind of success in the role.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

For One Month Only
CABINET PHOTOS
$3 per Doz., Cash.
SKENE LOWE, 63 Gov't St

THREE DAYS' GAIETY.

Decision Reached to Celebrate Queen's Birthday for That Period.

The preliminary meeting to prepare for the Queen's Birthday celebration was held last night in the city hall. There were perhaps 100 present and great interest was taken in the matter. It was decided to celebrate for three days. Mayor Teague was voted to the chair and Beaumont Boggs made secretary. There was considerable discussion as to the manner of naming the general committee, a proposition to re-name all of last year's committee being voted down. It was finally decided to name the committee then. The following were named and they were given power to add to their number:

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, Mayor and City Council, Officers of H. M. Navy, Officers of R. M. A., Lieut.-Col. Peters, D. A. G., and officers B. C. B. G. A., Royal Dockyard officials, E. G. Prior, M. P., Thomas Earle, M. P., Hon. Theodore Davie, Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. Col. Baker, Hon. Robert Beaven, M. P. P., Henry Croft, M.P.P., John Grant, M.P.P., Dr. Milne, M. P. P., Hon. J. S. Helmcken, M. D., E. C. Baker, managers of the Bank of Montreal, British North America and British Columbia, Dr. Powell, A. W. Vowell, A. C. Flumerfelt, T. B. Hall, R. P. Rithet, D. R. Ker, C. E. Renouf, C. T. Dupont, Dr. Davie, Dr. John Duncan, Dr. Hanington, W. H. Ellis, W. Templeman, Captain Gaudin, Captain Cox, Cap. Warren, Captain Clarke, J. H. Todd, T. S. Gore, A. H. Scaife, J. B. Gordon, Joshua Davies, Charles Kent, W. J. Dowler, J. Holland, H. Mansell, John Irving, Dixi H. Ross, J. S. Yates, H. D. Helmcken, William Digby, Thomas Shotbolt, Thomas Shaw, C. Booth, C. W. Jenkinson, John Braden, W. Christie, C. Hayward, R. Broderick, G. Leiser, C. Bossi, Percy R. Brown, R. Jones, H. Cuthbert, C. E. Renouf, E. E. Blackwood, H. E. Connon, G. L. Courtenay, R. Erskine, Thomas Burnes, J. H. McGregor, M. W. T. Drake, Lindley Crease, A. R. Erskine, C. J. Russell, W. A. Ward, E. Pitt, Chief Deasy, M. J. Conlin, F. Hinds, Fred P. Gouge, George Bishop, Robert Mitchell, A. J. Dallain, J. H. Speley, G. V. Cuppage, W. Ridgway-Wilson, Charles Braund, D. Cartmel, H. C. Macaulay, Henry Crane, W. J. Holmes, C. M. Roberts, T. H. Baker, F. J. White, George Elliott, W. K. Tulloch, T. G. Challoner, G. A. Kirk, C. A. Godson, H. Fox, W. Wilby, W. J. McKeon, Beaumont Boggs, D. Stewart, M. Egan, C. H. Gibbons, T. C. Sorby, E. Monro, T. Jones, Thomas Watson, H. McDonald, J. E. Wilson, Captain H. R. Foot, J. C. Scott, J. H. Gray, W. Snider, W. A. Franklyn, C. Watson, W. Scott, Fred Allan, E. Mallandaine, D. McBrady, W. D. Smith, Sergeant Levin, Sergeant-Major Mulcahy, George Askew, J. Uprichard, A. Scroggs, A. H. Burns, J. Turnbull, E. Shrapnell, the president and secretary of each of the athletic clubs, presidents and secretaries of the various societies.

It was voted to celebrate for three days but whether it will be Wednesday, Thursday and Friday or Thursday, Friday and Saturday was left over for future consideration. Charles Kent was made treasurer and Beaumont Boggs permanent secretary. The general committee, it was decided, should hold a meeting to-night and begin operations immediately for the celebration.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Varrelman is Awarded $4000—Applications in Chambers.

Mr. Justice Drake in the supreme court chambers this morning heard the following applications:

Dalton Bros. vs. Alice and Ault—Morphy for the defendants applied for further time to deliver statement of defence. Fell contra. Order made extending the time one week.

Jones vs. N. E. T. and L. Co.—Irving for the plaintiff applied for leave to examine a witness de bene esse. A. E. McPhillips for the defendants contra. Order made for plaintiff's filing further affidavit.

Wolley vs. Lowenberg et al.—Cassidy for the defendants applied for a stay of execution pending the result of an appeal. Irving for the plaintiff contra. Order made on defendants giving security for the amount of the judgment and paying the plaintiff's costs.

Bickle vs. Weeks; Lawrence vs. Kemper—Lampman obtained by consent an order changing the place of trial from Victoria to Nanaimo and that the registrar transmit all papers to the registrar at Nanaimo.

Vipond vs. Nanaimo; Marshall vs. Philpott—Order made changing venue from Victoria to Nanaimo. Powell for plaintiffs. Lampman for defendants.

The trial of Varrelman vs. Phoenix Brewing Company was concluded this morning and damages to the amount of $4000 awarded by the jury to the plaintiff. At the opening this morning some further evidence consisting principally of letters between solicitors was put in and then Mr. Bodwell commenced his address to the jury, urging on them that one thousand dollars was ample to pay the damages suffered by the plaintiff who, he said, had not made diligent endeavor to get any other position. Mr. Davie for the plaintiff pointed out to the jury that his salary from the time of his dismissal to the present time amounted to $3000 and during all this time the plaintiff had been kept here unable to get employment similar to that from which he was discharged. A man in his position in seeking new employment was not called upon in law to take an offer of a poor position with small salary. Mr. Justice Crease in summing up to the jury told them that the plaintiff as brewmaster had built up the defendants' business and for his dismissal they were to be the judges of the amount of damages he should be awarded.

The jury then retired and after some time returned with a verdict of $4000.

Mr. Davie then moved for judgment, which was given for the plaintiff with costs and the judge certified for a special jury.

This action came on for trial first last summer when the plaintiff was nonsuited; an appeal was taken to the full court and a new trial granted. Mr. Varrelman has waited here eleven months and has at last received satisfaction in the shape of a verdict for a substantial sum.

The trial of Hindes vs. Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Company, was concluded before Mr. Justice Walkem this morning. At the close of the plaintiff's case yesterday Mr. Belyea moved for a non-suit as against James Hastie, which was allowed; he then moved for a non-suit against the company on the grounds (1) that the patent was void under section 37 of the Patent Act as there was no evidence of an assignment by the original patentee Hill to the plaintiff or anyone else; (2) that the parole agreement purported to have been made in Hamilton was invalid and passed no rights; (3) that the plaintiff had shown that blinds had been imported into Canada by the assignee of the patentee after one year from the date of the patent; (4) that the plaintiff had shown that there was no continuous manufacture of blinds in Canada since two years after the patent was granted as required by the act. The learned judge reserved his decision as to the nonsuit and the evidence for the defence was then put in. Judgment was reserved. W. J. Taylor appears for the plaintiff.

"BOB" STEVENSON

Interviewed at Winnipeg While en Route to Montreal.

Robert Stevenson, the well known B. C. miner, was at Winnipeg last week and entertained a reporter of the Winnipeg Free Press with a recital of the Cariboo days. The closing part of the interview says: "He is a thorough believer in British Columbia and told a Free Press reporter he was confident that in the past there had been $100,000,000 worth of gold taken out of the Cariboo district, instead of $50,000,000 worth, as reported by the government, and that taking British Columbia as a whole that only a small percentage of her gold has ever been removed. The veteran miner goes east to Montreal, accompanied by William L. Hogg, inspector of one of the big Montreal loan companies, for the purpose of floating the stock of the Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company, of which he is president, and Mr. Hogg secretary. The company proposes to develop the rich hydraulic claims of Granite Creek, in Similkameen division of the Yale district, about 120 miles from Vancouver. Mr. Stevenson says there is unusual activity in mining circles in his province and that everything points to the return of the old time boom in gold mining. Mr. Stevenson is now well settled in life at Chilliwack, where he has a fine home, an interesting family but you can see the old time flash in his eye whenever any reference is made to gold digging. Despite the hardships he has passed through in early life he is well preserved and has a remarkable memory."

Oh!
there's nothing shameful about poverty.
But
there is a disgrace in going shabby.
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when you can buy such a nice suit of
Clothes
for so little money we
Claim
the superiority our clothing deserves
Attention
while the prices are so very low that
From
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Every Man
—AND—
Every Boy
ought to have a well dressed appearance.
Bargains this week:
Print shirts, 50 cents; boy's fine outing shirts, $1.00
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The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

COMBINATION COUPON.
America Photographed.
FOR EITHER PARTS 1, 2, 3 OR 4.
Bring or send this coupon with 10c. for each part to the Times office and the part or parts selected of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.
This coupon is printed for the benefit of those who have not received the parts named above to enable them to get the series from the beginning.

Great Slaughtering Bankrupt Stock Sale

The proprietor of THE STANLEY HOUSE has puschased through an agent here at a great discount FIVE CASES OF NEW SPRING GOODS consigned to W. S. Hampson & Co., which will be opened Saturday, April 14th.

This lot consists of Dress Goods, Prints, Blouse Silks, Hosery, Military Braids, Trimmings, Embroideries, Muslins, Etc.

These Goods will be marked the same as the present stock in plain red figures, at fully 50 per cent. less than they are usually sold at.

THIS IS A SNAP.

New Goods at about half price. Every lady in Victoria should see them.

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The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company,
(LIMITED)
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Manufacturers of Refined Sugars and Syrups of the Highest Quality. Guaranteed Absolutely Pure and Superior to any others in the Province.

PRICE LIST.

SUGAR—Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.		5⅜c. per lb.
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,		5¾c. "
Granulated, " "		4¾c. "
Yellow, according to quality, "		3¾ to 4¼c. "
100 lb. Kegs ½c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ¼c. more.		
SYRUPS—30 Gal. Barrels,		2½c. per lb.
10 " Kegs,		2¾c. "
Tins,		$2.00 each.
½ " "		$4.25 per case of 10
		8.75 " 20

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

Place a Cake

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In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

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COUPON.
America Photographed.
PART 5.
Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 5 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.
Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time.
Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each, may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

For Free Trade

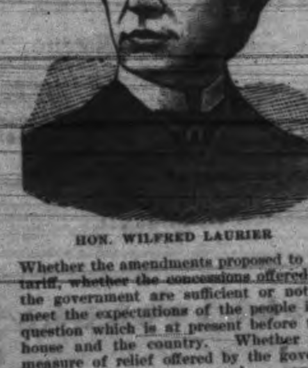
Hon. Wilfred Laurier Clearly Shows That the N. P. Fails to Protect.

THE PRICE OF NATURAL PRODUCTS HAS BEEN DECREASED

To the Lowest Point, While the Price of Manufactures is Considerably Increased --- No More Taxation Should Be Levied Than is Required for Revenue.

In the tariff debate at Ottawa Hon. Wilfrid Laurier spoke as follows:—

Mr. Speaker, I do not rise on this occasion with the hope, nor is it my intention, to afford anything new in the discussion which has been taking place for two weeks in this house. My object is simply to resume the arguments which have been offered from this side of the house against the policy of the government, and in that respect, perhaps, I may remark that the effort of an hon. member of the house who did not belong to the opposition, the hon. member for North Simcoe (Mr. McCarthy), in what I consider the most remarkable speech ever delivered in parliament since I have been here, has introduced what is perhaps the fullest, the most detailed and comprehensive arraignment of the policy which has been pursued by the government for the last 15 years. In regard to the debates which so far have taken place up to the present moment, perhaps I may be allowed to remark that in so far as it has been participated in by members and supporters of the government, it has been characteristic that one and all have expressed their unbounded satisfaction with the amendments proposed to the tariff, and perhaps it would not be uncharitable to suppose and to say that if there had been no amendment whatever their satisfaction would have been just the same, because all their arguments you have heard were in support of the tariff just as it existed and as if it had not been amended at all. At all events there is this satisfaction to the members of Her Majesty's loyal opposition: it is a satisfaction that at last after many assaults on the citadel, the government have been forced to capitulate and to come down from the position of hidebound protection and to yield to both determined protests and remonstrances of a long suffering people.



HON. WILFRED LAURIER

Whether the amendments proposed to the tariff, whether the concessions offered by the government are sufficient or not to meet the expectations of the people is a question which is at present before this house and the country. Whether the measure of relief offered by the government—if now I may use such an expression, such a dignified expression, as to call it a measure of relief—whether the measure of relief offered by the government is adequate or not is a question which may be asked. But, judged by the opinion of those who do not see any necessity for any tariff reform at all, it must be found upon examination that the tariff presented by the government is stamped with the stamps of inadequacy and inefficiency. (Hear, hear.) It is within the recollection of everyone here that the whole of the speech of the hon. minister of finance, wherein he introduced his amendments to the tariff, was a plea in favor of the proposition that there was no necessity or need for reform at all. It was affirmed that the tariff was perfect in itself, that this country was enjoying an unbounded measure of prosperity and that this was all due to the principle underlying the tariff, the principle of protection. For three hours at least the minister piled up facts upon facts with the view of proving that the country is prosperous. For three hours he wrestled desperately with facts and logic with the same end in view. You heard him even come to this and give it as an evidence of prosperity, that during the fifteen years that the country has been under protection the finances of the country have been redeemed and a surplus year after year obtained, which now aggregates $20,000,000. This is a fact which I do not hesitate to say to the hon. gentleman is nothing short of a disgrace and a shame to the administration. In England it would be a shame and a disgrace for any government. In England the aim and purpose of the chancellor of the exchequer is to calculate the revenues and expenditures so as to make them balance evenly, and the reputation of the chancellor would be lost forever if year after year his calculations were found to be wrong; if instead of having just the revenue that it wanted to meet the expenditure there was found such a discrepancy as this, his reputation would be lost unless he was able to show that the discrepancy arose from a sudden disturbance in business. What is the truth about this surplus? Twenty million dollars says the minister. The truth of this surplus is that we have $20,000,000 unjust taxation which has been levied by the government upon the consumers of the country—$20,000,000 which should have been left in the pockets of the people of this country for their own business. What is the truth about this surplus? If it is an evidence of prosperity, why in the name of common sense is the hon. gentleman proposing a reduction of duties, which places him in the face of a deficit? The excuse that the hon. gentleman has offered is that the people have seen the true inwardness of that surplus, that the people are in earnest, that they are determined to be relieved of this system of taxation which produces no surplus in the treasury by a deficit in their pockets. (Applause.) But, sir, even while my hon. friend was indulging in this eulogy, this boasting, which constituted the main part of his speech, even while he was exhibiting to the admiring gaze of his friends this evidence of prosperity, his vision was haunted by a shadow. While he was making use of extravagant language in pronouncing an encomium upon the National Policy, a singular thought must have struck him—that was that a million Canadians had left this land of plenty. The explanation that he gave we have heard before and since. It is threadbare. The explanation was that if one million Canadians had deserted this land of plenty it was not because their native land, which God had made fertile, had been made barren by their vicious policy, it was simply because the Grits were decrying the country. But I submit to you that if the Grits were decrying the country the Tories were not mute. The Tories were sounding paeans of triumph and extolling the National Policy to the skies. In spite of the assertions of the Tories that the country is prosperous, the people believe the Grits who are "decrying the country." If I notice such an argument it is simply to show the great compliment which was paid by Mr Foster to the policy of the Liberal party. If Mr. Foster and his friends beside him are sincere, if they believe that the country is prosperous, as they say the people believe the Grits who say that it is not prosperous, it is a tribute to the hold the Liberal party have on the people of the country. (Applause.) I do not wonder that the hon. gentlemen tremble in their boots at the idea of meeting the Liberals at the polls. If only we can meet them at the polls on fair terms, if we can only meet them free from a gerrymander act and free from a franchise act. But after this digression let me return to my hon. friend (Mr. Foster) who from the first of his speech showed a determination to stand by the National Policy in its entirety, as it was said to have done so much for the country. Strange to say, after dealing for three hours with the National Policy and the benefits it conferred, the finance minister should have determined to have laid a sacrilegious hand upon it. (Hear, hear.) It is, however, true that he at once proceeded to give an excuse for such sacrilegious work, and it was that since 1878 the traditions of trade had varied and a new condition of things opened up. I believe the judgment of every one in this house will bear me out when I say that he did not give one single instance to show that the changes were proposed because of some new condition which had arisen in the condition of trade. (Hear, hear.) No, sir, it was not actuated by a spirit of that kind. It was not because the condition of trade had changed, but because it is said that the fear of the Lord is the commencement of wisdom, and the fear of the people was the commencement of wisdom with the finance minister. (Cheers.) He had the fear of the people on the one side and the fear of the monopolists on the other side. He was drawn on the one side by the people to revise the tariff and on the other side by the monopolists to maintain it or to increase it. (Hear, hear.) Drawn by these two conflicting forces he proposed a measure in the right direction, but not enough of that character which the people had a right to expect from him. The people are not satisfied with what he has proposed. (Hear, hear.) I may be pardoned for taking the liberty for a moment, not speaking as a member of the opposition, but merely placing myself in the same position as the Conservatives did in 1878, when their contention was that a change was necessary, and that therefore protection ought to be given a trial. Placing myself in that position, I say that from their own standpoint when they declared then that a change was necessary, the reasons now are overwhelming that the policy which was then put on trial, and which has proved an utter failure, should be removed. (Cheers.) The principle therefore should not be repeated in the triff, but should be removed. The finance minister stated in the course of his speech that changes had taken place in trade since 1878, but he referred to no such changes or alterations. Alterations, however, have taken place, and, in my judgment, almost a revolution, in the commerce of the country, in the enormous decline in the price of wheat and of the cereals and agricultural products of the country. (Hear, hear.) In 1878 the price of wheat was $1.20 a bushel. Of course there were fluctuations, it was sometimes more and sometimes less, but that was the ruling price, and, at any rate, it was never far from that. Now it is down to 55 cents per bushel. (Hear, hear.) From $1.20 in 1878 it has declined to 55 cents per bushel to-day. There may be a good reason for this, but before proceeding further on that point let me mention the fact that gentlemen on the other side of the house advocated the adoption of the National Policy on the ground that it would increase the price of wheat and raise the price of cereals. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, it was the boast of gentlemen on the other side that protection would increase the price. My friend, Mr. Davin, even advocated that the price of wheat would be raised by the National Policy. He looks at me just now, and while he does so let me read him an interview with him which was published in the Montreal Star a few weeks ago. Mr. Laurier here read the interview, which was to the effect that any changes in the tariff would not raise the price of wheat. Proceeding, Mr. Laurier said: In 1878 the member for Assiniboia was not a member of this house, but was a member of the Conservative party, and both his tongue and his pen supported

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Are all anxious to know all about Vancouver Island and British Columbia ....

EVERY RESIDENT of British Columbia who travels in the East is kept busy answering the many questions asked about the new El Dorado of the Pacific Northwest, and the indications are that hundreds of Eastern capitalists, merchants, bankers, farmers fruit growers, mechanics, etc., are turning Westward Ho! with British Columbia as an objective point. It goes without saying that every resident of this Province is interested in the development of our many resources and glad of an opportunity to supply their friends with reliable information concerning this country and its many attractions for the tourist and homeseeker.

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Filled each week with news from all points of the Northwest, will tell the story of the happenings in this section of the Dominion of Canada in an interesting and acceptable manner. Why not send a copy regularly to your friends, relatives and acquaintances back East? It is cheaper than writing letters and a saving of much labor. Terms are as follows:

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The TIMES P. & P. Co.,
Victoria, B.C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.
To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND (Read Down) No. 1 Passenger Daily	No. Passeng Saturdays	Miles from Victoria	STATIONS	SOUTH BOUND (Read Up) No. 1 Passenger Daily	No. 2 Passenger Saturdays	Miles from Wellington
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	VICTORIA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	RUSSELL'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	ESQUIMALT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	GOLDSTREAM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SUMMIT SIDING	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	COBBLE HILL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	McPHERSON'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	KOKSILAH	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	DUNCAN'S	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	SOMENOS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	CHEMAINUS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	OYSTER BAY SIDG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NANAIMO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	78	WELLINGTON	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.
Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.
No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.
Through rates between Victoria and Comox.
Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,
Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.
Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.
Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.
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PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y
Dispatch a steamer
Every 5 days for San Francisco
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.
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Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.
Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.
Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.
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Montreal,
Minneapolis,
St. Paul,
Toronto.

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R. M. Steamship Empress of Japan sails for Hong Kong via Yokohama April 23rd.
All Atlantic Steamship Lines represented. For rates and all information apply to
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Elegant Dining Cars,
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To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

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Speed	Victoria Route.	Tonnage
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."	1117

8 30 pm	Lv	M 1	...Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	....Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...*Tacoma...	M1	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.
* Daily except Monday.
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For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
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JOAN
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On and after March 22nd, 1894,
Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:
Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:
Leave Victoria .... Tuesday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox .... Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo .... Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria .... Saturday, 7 a.m.
Trips to Valdes Island are discontinued.
For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria [illegible]

HATS! HATS! Straw Hats, Felt Hats, Stiff Hats, Soft Hats. Our SPRING STOCK now complete. Newest Shapes. Latest Styles. See them. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

the interests of that party on the hustings and elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) He was then a candidate for parliament, and it is possible that he is to-day refuting the arguments that he advanced then when he told us how protection would produce tall chimneys all over the Dominion —(cheers)—that it would produce labor for the sons and daughters of Canada, that it would bring a large immigration from abroad, and that the price of wheat would then increase materially. (Cheers.) If my hon. friend forgets all that, I must conclude that it is only natural for man to remember that of which he is desirous of remembering and to forget that which it is unpleasant for him to remember. (Laughter.) I had the curiosity some days ago to look over the debates that took place at that time. I find a speech by one of the hon. gentlemen who represented one of the Hurons (Mr. Farrow), who told the story year after year that the price of wheat would be increased by protection and diminished by free trade. Early after the adoption of the National Policy there was an increase in the price of wheat; wheat jumped from $1.20 to $1.40 a bushel, and at that time an hon. member of this house who is no more with us, Mr. Rufus Stephenson, who represented Kent, and who has been taken since to his reward—when I say that he has been taken to his reward I don't imply that he has been taken to another world—he received the reward given to a good supporter of the government, a good berth in the public service—Mr. Stephenson at that time finding that the price of wheat had jumped to $1.40 a bushel, gave it at once as evidence that the National Policy had increased the price of wheat. In one famous speech which he delivered he declared: "I am going to vote for the government which has brought the price of wheat up to $1.40 a bushel." If Mr. Stephenson had not been taken to his reward with a parity of logic he would have to say: "I am going to vote against the government that has lowered the price of wheat to 55 cents." (Laughter and applause.) But, like Mr. Davin, perhaps, he would rather take refuge against his former record in the vacuum of his memory. (Applause.) What is the cause of this decline in the price of wheat? In the days of old, when Rome, with her four million souls, was the political and commercial centre of the world, she drew her food from the islands washed by the Mediterranean Sea, from Spain, Egypt, Sicily and Algeria. In the present time England is the great commercial centre of the world, and England, like Rome, cannot produce wheat enough for her own consumption, and she has to import it from abroad. For many years she got it from the continent of America, but of late years she has gone to Southern Russia, to India, and to the valley of the La Plata in South America. She has so many sources to draw from that it is not surprising that prices in England should have reached the lowest point. It is acknowledged that prices in Canada are regulated by the demand in England. How often have I heard that proposition denied in this house? How often have I heard that it was possible to regulate the price of wheat, that the government would not be flies on the wheel, that they would increase the price to the producers of wheat? Now hon. gentlemen are forced to acknowledge that all their pretensions were pretensions only, that it is not in their power to increase the price of wheat, that the price of wheat is regulated by the demand of the English market. What is true of wheat is also true of all other cereals and agricultural products, with the exception, perhaps, of cheese and butter, and the conclusion is this: That the purchasing power of the people, the producers, has been decreased more than one half, that the price of their cereals has been decreased by one half, and that the income of the farmer has been reduced to about one half of what it was in 1878. (Hear, hear.) Such is the position of the farmer. The income of the farmer has diminished by one half by what he has to pay for what he has to buy. The hon. gentlemen opposite are strong in denial, but they will no longer deny that the primary object of protection was to increase the price of commodities, was to increase the price of the manufactured articles which the farmer has to buy. It was said in those days that if he had to pay a little more for his commodities he would be recouped by the increased price of wheat, but such has not been the case. The high tariff has not increased the price of wheat and cereals, because Canada has produced a surplus of agricultural products and the price is regulated by the English market. Not so with the manufactured goods. Though I admit that the price of manufactured goods must be the price in England, still there must be the added cost of transportation, which is in favor of the price in Canada, and the duty. We are told that the prices of manufactured goods have decreased, but still in the lines in which they have most decreased there must always be added the cost of transportation and the duty, and that is from 30 to 40 per cent. more than the price of these goods in England. The lesson to be drawn from this state of things is that, as the prices of agricultural products have been reduced to the lowest point, it will be the aim of the tariff also to reduce the prices of manufactured goods to the lowest point. The proposition which I make, and it is a perfectly equitable one, is that no more taxation should be levied than is required for the revenue of the country. This proposition, which I stand upon, is a perfectly fair, just and equitable one. (Cheers.) It was but reasonable to suppose that the government should have taken down the barriers that bear so heavily against trade, and because they have refused to do so, their policy is the reverse of what is just, fair and equitable. (Hear, hear.) I will take the trade policy as put by the minister of finance. He said that there were three different ways of collecting revenue. There were free trade, or, as he said, free trade made simple, a revenue for tariff, customs imposts and a protective tariff. He said that the English system was not free trade, but a revenue tariff. Well, I am willing to take the opinion of such men as Peel, Cobden, Bright and Gladstone. (Hear, hear.) I will rest my opinion on what the people of England say when they call it free trade. (Hear, hear.) But whether free trade or revenue tariff, my friend will have nothing to do with it. Mr. Speaker, they will have none of it. Then the minister of marine and fisheries gave his reasons, I hope not without a feeling of shame, why he should not imitate the example of England. He told us that the British nation was not able to keep up with the civilized countries of Europe without maintaining an army and navy for the purpose of conquering the uncivilized countries of the world in order to obtain markets for their produce. (Cries of "oh! oh!") Yes, he said so, and in order that I will do him no injustice I will read his remarks. Mr. Laurier then read from the minister's speech, and, proceeding, said: The charge is not a new one to me. I have read it in the pages of continental pamphlets; but I am sure we were not prepared to hear it from the mouth of a man of English blood, and such a man —a Conservative, a Tory, a member of the Imperial Federation League, a member of the Canadian Privy Council, an aspirant for the Imperial Privy Council of England, a K. C. M. G., and a preacher of loyalty in season and out of season! (Cheers and "Shame!") Is this the hon. gentleman who is decrying the condition of England? Do they really believe that England is not able to maintain her position with the civilized nations of the earth without the aid of her soldiers and sailors to take possession of uncivilized parts of the world, by driving the barbarians out, so as to obtain markets for her trade? (Hear, hear.) It is a slander. (Cheers.) There was a time during which England did fight hostile tariffs in Europe. Her weapons were stronger than the weapons of barbarians, but the principle of free trade has enabled the manufacturers of England to overcome all difficulties in the way. It is true that some industries have been injured by free trade, but the stability which it has given business has not only overcome this injury, but redounded with tenfold vigor to all nations which adopted it. (Hear, hear.) The policy of Bismarck in Germany was referred to. We have greater Bismarcks and smaller ones. (Hear, hear.) Germany was credited with a national industry, that of beet root sugar. Enormous customs duties were placed on sugar to foster this industry. Not satisfied with this, a bounty was given as well. Germany, therefore, got possession of this industry, and raised so much sugar that the English market was flooded with it, and it was sold cheaper than the cost of production. England was therefore supplied with cheap sugar, and surely that was no great injury to them? The result was that in England the sugar was converted into jams and jellies and sent back to Germany at increased profits. (Cheers.) And a year afterward it is a fact that more people found employment in England producing jellies, jams and preserves that there had been employed a year before in refining sugar. Let me go on one point further. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Foster) tells us that he wants, neither a revenue tariff nor free trade, but that he wants a protective tariff. Let me again quote his language: "The other and third method is a protective tariff, by which you select a certain list of articles and place upon them certain rates of impost, with a view to raising a certain amount of money for the revenues of the country, but more especially with the view that while you raise the amount of money that is necessary for the country, you shal stimulate the development of the resources of the country, you shall make its industrial life broad and diversified and progressive." This sounds very well, this sounds really very well, as mere words. If the object is to develop the resources of the country by a plan which will grant favors to no one and will hinder no one, I am quite willing. But this is not the policy of the hon. gentleman. He wants to develop trade by increasing the cost of commodities, by compelling people to purchase at higher prices than they could obtain the same goods for elsewhere. I admit that with such a system as that he may develop certain industries, but he will stifle the agricultural industry of the country. (Hear, hear.) There was a time when Manitoba and the Northwest were the hope of Canada, as I trust they are yet, but no one pretends that Manitoba and the Northwest have realized the amount of prosperity that was expected from them at one time. We expected that in 1894 they would have a population of 600,000 souls at least, and you know what the number of people is that we have there. Why is it that the growth of this great country has been stunted? It has been to favor certain industries in the east that the people of the west have been prevented from obtaining their commodities at as cheap a cost as they could obtain them from abroad. One of the most serious objections to the protective system is that it induces the investment of capital in industries which cannot stand by themselves, which have to be supported at all times out of the pockets of the people. Take for instance the industry of coal oil. Coal oil is taxed 7 1-2 cents a gallon. Last year we imported about $430,000 worth, and we paid just as much in duty as the value of the oil. We paid fully 100 per cent. If we had a revenue tariff, or if the duty were reduced one half or two thirds, we should have made the revenue that we have at the present time from coal oil. The duty has not been imposed for revenue, but for protection, but even the duty of 100 per cent. is not all. There have been other obstacles placed in the way of the importation of coal oil, and it is calculated upon good authority that the protection accorded coal oil is 200 per cent. at least. It is well known that Canadian coal oil cannot be produced as cheaply as American oil; but what has been the effect of all this? The protection which has been given against the foreign oil has induced the investment in the oil region of millions of dollars of money. It is said you cannot remove protection because all that capital would be swept away. That may be true; but, sir, if the assertion is true; if it be true that this is an objection to the removal of protection, it is another evidence of the pernicious effects of the protective system. The pernicious effect is that you cannot remove protection without endangering capital to a large extent. I admit that this is a grave issue and a thing that has to be carefully considered. I am clear that such a taxation is unjust, and I am clear that when a revenue system is to be levied it is to be levied cautiously, so as to effect the minimum of injury, and, if possible, no injury at all. I would not say, as I deprecate the protective system, that it should be wiped away at a swoop. (Government cries of "Hear, hear.") Protection is not to be removed at a fell swoop; but our trouble is this, that my hon. friend (Mr. Foster) says that they are not prepared to move it, even at a gradual swoop. (Applause.) I would have no fault to find with these amendments to the tariff so far as they go if the government did not tell us that they would maintain the principle of protection. But that is not a policy, as Mr. Davin knows very well. That is not the system of scientific protection by any means. It is protection without any science in it at all. (Hear, hear.) What I say about coal oil I also say about iron duties. How many years is it since iron duties were increased by 30, 00 and sometimes 100 per cent., with the object of developing in this country the manufacture of pig and bar iron? No one has forgotten the great flourish of trumpets with which these duties were heralded to the world. No one has forgotten the language of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper on that occasion. Sir Charles could roll figures, as you know, but he never rolled them as on that occasion. We almost heard the roar of the furnaces and smelled the smoke that was to issue from them. There were to be 200,000 men who would receive employment out of these duties, but after seven years they are only asking for more. They may increase the tariff again. The consequence would be that in future years you will have more capital invested in this industry and you will not be able to remove that protection because they will say, "Do not touch us, for if you touch us you will wipe away all the capital invested in this industry." I want to prevent this consequence. The system is false which will produce such a result as this. (Hear, hear.) That is not all. There is something more perhaps than all that in the protective tariff.

The charge against the protective tariff, no one knows it better than the minister of finance, is that it is debasing and degrading. Under such a system the government are placed in the hands of their masters, who are stronger than they are. And whenever the government of the country attempt to rebel their masters clutch them by the throat and throw them back into bondage. Whenever they have, to their shame, to submit to the dictation of their masters they would have the people believe that they had medely made a clerical error. The country sees through them and understands the meaning of their clerical errors. It was a clerical error which induced them to reduce the duty on democrat wagons from 35 to 20 per cent., and it was not in a moment of weakness that the minister of finance reduced the duty, but the firmness; but when he heard the crack of the ministerial whip over his shoulders that he was forced into the humiliating position of going back and re-imposing duty upon the farmers. Is it a clerical error about tea, I want to know, or is it no error at all? The hon. gentleman the other day issued his tariff changes, but no one noticed that there had been a change in the tariff on tea. For the last twenty years tea and coffee have been free except when imported from the United States, and then they were subject to a tax of ten per cent. The fact is that under the tariff as constituted it is intended to levy a tax of ten per cent. upon tea which comes from England. According to the figures of last year this would give in duty about $140,000 per year. We are told that the object is not to place a duty on tea, but simply to build up a trade with the East so that we may be compelled to export our tea from China and Japan. Why make a man take his tea from the west if he wants to take it from the east? (Hear, hear.) There is a nigger on the fence which we have not yet discovered. (Cheers.) The minister of finance wants to be complimented because he has removed most of the specific duties. I confess that he has removed most of the specific duties in cotton and woollen goods, But specific duties still remain. Last year there was a duty on syrup of about 15 per cent. The duty is now changed from the gallon to 1-2 cent per pound. I want to know therefore why this change from the gallon to the pound?

Sir Richard Cartwright—Ask Mr. Drummond.

Mr. Laurier—The change makes a duty of 7 cents per gallon, and at ten pounds per gallon, would give a duty of 70 per cent. (Hear, hear.) Until we have recovered this anomaly there is a great deal to be removed. I may be asked, "What is your policy upon this point? What is the policy of the Liberal party?" It is free trade, as in England, that is the ideal, that is the goal. (Cheers.) It will take some time, perhaps a long time, but that is the goal.

We will, however, have for a great many years to go on still collecting our revenue by customs duties, but at this moment we believe in the principle of free trade. That is to say, that duties should be levied, not for the purpose of promoting special interests, but for the general good of the country. (Hear, hear.) Take agricultural implements; the minister of finance is approached and he is told by some parties that they want to establish a special industry. They promise to employ so many hands. The industry is specially protected and thereby put into jeopardy. When we have a tariff for revenue only there will be safety, but it does not exist at the present time nor is it in the policy of the gentlemen opposite. Now, sir, I must come to my hon. friend (Mr. Davin) who said that once upon a time I was a protectionist. Now let me say to my friend that I am surprised to see him in the position that he is. It is only a few weeks ago since he advocated tariff reform—(hear, hear)—scientific protection was what he wanted. He wants protection now, but there is no science about it. (Hear, hear.) He shows that a man may be great in a certain case, but he fails to come to the scratch. (Hear, hear.) There was Peter the Hermit, who arrayed the west of Europe against the east, but he lost his head and deserted his soldiers. The Crusaders went after him, brought his to camp, and made him swear that he would not desert them again. (Applause.) So that, like Peter the Hermit, the member or Assiniboia has been brought and made swear that he will not desert them again. (Hear, hear.) So far as I am personally concerned, as to being a protectionist, I have to offer neither a denial, a confirmation nor a justification. If it is a crime to have changed the views formed in youth to those of reflection, more deliberate and matured, I am afraid I am guilty of many crimes of that kind. Apart from political economy, there are many views I do not hold now which I held 20 years ago. If I had my career to run over again, there are many things which I would avoid. If he has been more fortunate than me I do not envy him at all. (Cheers.) Moreover, sir, if I wanted to justify myself, there are the most illustrious names in the world that would come to my lips in connection with this question. I stand upon the ground of principle and of the condition of the country. What is wanted to-day in Canada? Population and nothing else. What we want is population, and, sir, when I consider that once I was a protectionist in my young days, I also remember that during the decade from 1871 to 1881, under a revenue tariff, the increase in population in Canada was 13 per cent., while from 1881 to 1891, under protection, the increase in population fell from 13 to 9 per cent.

Mr. Davin—The hon. gentleman has not met my charge.

Mr. Laurier—Now, Mr. Speaker, the hon. gentleman stated that I acknowledged in 1872, when a Liberal——

Dr. Davin—The hon. gentleman professes to state the charge I made against him. He has not, if he will permit me to say so. Quite unintentionally, I have no doubt, he has not stated my charge. It is not that in the course of twenty years he should have changed his mind, but that a few years after proclaiming himself a protectionist he went into Mr. Mackenzie's government and was as silent as that desk.

Dr. Landerkin—It would be a blessed thing if you would get into something and keep as silent as that desk. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Laurier—Well, sir, I am sorry to say that there is not anything more to the charge as amended than as it was prefered before. Mr. Davin stated that in 1872 the Liberals of Lower Canada while they were assembled in Montreal laid down a platform and adopted as a basis of that platform the policy of protection. I deny the charge absolutely. I am sure he has not gone into the records and that he must have got it from the pickings of newspapers in Lower Canada. He never found it among the real facts. On the contrary, the Liberals of the district of Quebec have always been in favor of free trade, and as far back as 1847 the Liberal Association issued a manifesto, of which the third article was this: "Free trade with all the world, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence." (Applause.) Now this manifesto was issued by the Liberals of Quebec who were of the school of Mr. Lafontaine. I am free to admit that in the district of Montreal the ideas of Mr. Papineau prevailed and there was a marked tendency in favor of protection. And in so far as I am concerned, I am free to admit that I have been brought up in the school of Mr. Papineau; but time and again, for twenty years at least, I have declared in Lower Canada that I was a disciple of Mr. Lafontaine. Why should I not state the whole truth as to this? Mr. Davin accuses me of having changed my views upon protection. He said a few days ago that I wrote protection articles in the newspaper, Le Defricheur. I never wrote a word about protection in this Le Defricheur, but I made a speech once, I remember, in 1871, in the legislature of Quebec. That was the only speech which I ever made on that question in which I brought up the views held by Mr. Papineau which I had derived from him; and I am surprised, I must say, that the loyal gentleman who supports the government should reproach me for not holding the views I held then. It is a well known fact in Lower Canada, and to those who know anything of the history of Canada, that Mr. Papineau, prior to the rebellion of 1837, laid down as his doctrine that we should buy nothing from England. And when I spoke in the legislature of Quebec, flushed with youth and victory, I stated at that time that there was as much reason to adhere to the policy of Mr. Papineau as in the year 1837? But, Mr. Speaker, what did I find? When I went to the facts I found that Mr. Papineau had not introduced that doctrine for any reason of political economy, but simply for political reasons, to fight the British government and to force them to give us the liberties for which we were striving. Shall I read the resolution moved at the famous meeting held on the 7th of May, 1837, a resolution which was not moved by a Frenchman, but by an Englishman, Dr. Wilfred Nelson? It was as follows:—"That the measure of Lord John Russell, who takes away from the assembly all control over the revenue, is a flagrant violation to all the rights granted to Lower Canada by the capitulation and the treaty. That the government which can adopt such violent measures and thus destroy rights by force and violence is a contemptible government, unworthy of respect and even of allegiance. That the people of Lower Canada will refrain as much as possible from the consumption of imported articles, and will make use of products manufactured in the country, so as to deprive the government of the revenue, which it is its hope to gain by collecting the duties imposed on foreign goods."

Now, sir, that was a political object, as I have said, and not an object of political economy, and now that we have obtained all the liberties which we were striving for then, I leave it to gentlemen on the other side of the house to pursue the policy which to-day they are pursuing with a vengeance. Hitherto their policy has not been to buy anything from England, and their defense has been that they applied this policy only to such goods as we produce in this country in order to force their production here. Now, they have gone a step further, and have placed a tax upon tea imports from England. Speaking here in the maturity of my years, and in the maturity of my convictions, formed, as I hope, by deep reflection, and after serious thought, and knowing that I am voicing not only my own opinions, but the sentiments of the whole of the Liberals of this country, I say that, whatever may be our future relations with England, whether they remain as they are to-day, whether they become closer, or whether they become looser, it shall always be our aim and purpose to cultivate, maintain and promote the most friendly sentiments and the most ample business relations with that great nation, which, notwithstanding what has been said by the other side to the contrary, notwithstanding the sneers of hon. gentlemen opposite, is to-day the greatest and foremost commercial power that the world has ever seen. (Great cheering.)

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Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the matter of the "Winding-up Act" and amending acts. And in the matter of the Victoria Iron Works Company, Limited.

The creditors of the above named company are required on or before the 25th day of April, 1894, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to William Monteith, of the City of Victoria, the official liquidator of the said company, and, if so required in writing from the said official liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice Drake, at the Law Courts, Victoria, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd day of May, 1894, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 16th April, 1894.

JAMES C. PREVOST, Registrar.

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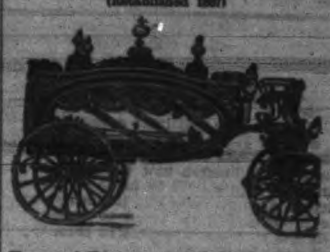
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THE DIAMOND CITY.

Wellington New Townsite—Death of Manager Robert Scott.

A mule driver named W. Baillie, employed in No. 6 pit of the Wellington colliery, had his foot badly injured yesterday through the plunging of his horse.

The hearing of the charge against Geo. Johnston of reckless riding was further adjourned to-day for one week and his bail was reduced to $250.

J. Matthews, W. G. Fraser, A. McMurtrie, J. A. Thompson and E. W. Bickle have been appointed a committee to wait on Hon. Theodore Davie and point out to him the needs and requirements of Wellington new townsite. A particular request will be made to have Victoria avenue improved. Residents on the townsite will be asked to register their lots as soon as possible in order to facilitate incorporation.

There was an amusing case in the police court this morning, the outcome of the masquerade ball at Cedar district last Saturday evening. A young man in the exuberance of his spirits started throwing pie around, and a piece hit a young lady in the face, hence the trouble. When the case came on this afternoon the young lady was not willing to enter the witness box and finally withdrew the charge she had previously laid against the young man. The magistrate gave some good advice and the parties interested wended their way home, possibly a little wiser, if not sadder, than they were before the proceedings.

Robert Henderson Scott, foreman of the Northfield mine, died shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence on the Wellington road. For close on twenty years Robert Scott has been intimately connected with the New Vancouver Coal company and the Wellington collieries since 1876, when he first came to Nanaimo from Puget Sound. Mr. Scott had been ailing for some time On Sunday last the deceased underwent an operation, and a few hours later he became very much worse, and the doctors in attendance realized that their patient was suffering from a severe affection of the heart. Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday morning he passed away. Robert Henderson Scott was born April 27th, 1834, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, where his father was engaged in mining. At an early age Mr. Scott commenced work underground, and rapidly rose to positions of responsibility. For several years prior to his leaving Scotland he was engaged either in contracting or managing mines in Lanarkshire and Linlithgowshire. In 1865 Mr. Scott left his native country for Jackson county, Illinois, where for several years he had charge of some large mines. In 1875 he came out to the coast, and for a few months was engaged in mines on Puget Sound. The following year Mr. Scott came to Nanaimo, and for a period of two years worked in the employ of the Vancouver Coal Company. He then took a position at Wellington in the Dunsmuirs' mines and remained there for ten years. Mr. Scott was in the mine when the terrible explosion occurred at Wellington in 1879, but was not injured. In 1880 Mr. Scott resigned his position at Wellington, intending to return to Scotland, but just about that time Northfield shaft was opened and Mr. Scott got the contract for the work of development. Since then Mr. Scott has continued at Northfield. The deceased was married in July, 1853, to Mary, daughter of William Rowan, of Lanarkshire, Scotland. His wife and several children survive him.

The Popular Remedy.

Every cough and cold can be speedily and effectually cured if promptly treated by the use of Atwood's Cough Cure, which is steadily gaining the appreciation of the public.

By the timely and regular use of this valuable specific, the assailed functions of the throat and lungs are quickly restored to healthy vitality and the seeds of what might prove permanent and fatal, annihilated.

Testimonials to its healing powers are being received daily and will be gladly shown to anyone by the proprietors.

The cough remedy is sold by all druggists.

R. J. W. Atwood & Co., 68 Douglas street, Victoria, sole manufacturers.

Bags.

The latest addition to the E. B. Eddy's list is a full line of paper bags, including millinery and hat, shirt, glove, biscuit and cake bags, fruiters' and confectioners' bags and cups. Bags of any special size and weight are now made by this company. Flour and meal, also millers' bags; in fact, any kind of handmade bag can now be turned out at Hull.

Scottish Honorary Degrees.

A letter in last Friday's Scotsman echoed almost word for word what has often been said in Truth on the subject of the honorary degrees of Scotch universities. On the following day the moral was enforced by the publication of the Glasgow list of honorary degrees. This list contained the names of just two individuals known to the outside public, the new master of Balliol and Mr. Walter Pater. The rest are a mere string of local absurdities, the D. D.'s in particular being mostly ministers who have scarcely been heard of beyond their own congregations. The periodical issue of these lists of honors—which are no honors at all, but were compliments to the personal friends of the members of the different senates—is degrading to the whole Scotch university system, and ought to be dealt with by the university commissioners.—London Truth.

NATIONAL MILLS,

OUTER WHARF.

TRY

Our Special CHOP FEED

$20.00 per ton.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

125 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA B.C.

Harrison Hot Springs.

The St. Alice Hotel will reopen for reception of guests after April 15th. First class white staff employed; hotel thoroughly overhauled and nA1 order.

Brief Locals.

—Thos. Hayward was arrested this afternoon on suspicion of stealing a small clock. Hayward will be arraigned in the police court Saturday morning.

—The steamer City of Seattle will not arrive this evening until 10 o'clock. She will stop at the outer wharf, leaving there on the return trip as soon as possible after arrival.

—No reply has been received by the creditors of Green, Worlock & Co. who waited on the assignees asking whether the nomination of ex-Mayor Beaven as assignee would be acknowledged.

—R. Carter, proprietor of the Rock Bay hotel, died at St. Joseph's hospital yesterday afternoon. Mr. Carter leaves a wife and three young children. He was a member of Dauntless Lodge, C. O. O. F., by whom he will be buried next Sunday.

—The report has been in circulation for a few days that extensive alterations in the Victoria Theatre building were contemplated, and that the space now used for the theatre would probably be utilized for other purposes. A Times man called at the office of Mr. Boscowitz this afternoon and was told that for the present there would be no change whatever.

—A couple of witnesses in the Lynn case are expected to arrive on the steamer Joan from Comox to-morrow. Their evidence relates to movements of the Lynn party after leaving Savary Island the day of the murder. It is about decided that Lynn will be tried at Vancouver and that E. P. Davis will defend him. The provincial police officers have taken several excellent pictures of Lynn.

—The last of the Canadian boundary survey parties leave here to-day on the steamer Barbara Boscowitz. They are the parties headed by Mr. Klatz and Mr. St. Cyr. The former begin at Bradfield inlet and the latter at Bartland canal. The steamer Mystery, not the Caribou and Fly, will act as supply steamer this year. She will go north in charge of Capt. Benyon and will be gone six months.

—There was a very good house at the Victoria theatre last night to see James O'Neill and his excellent company of players present "The Count of Monte Cristo." Mr. O'Neill's interpretation of the part of Edmond Dntes and the personages in Dumas' powerful story which that character assumes is so well known and so excellent that comment is uncalled for. His support this year is very good. The company left for Tacoma last night on the steamer City of Seattle which was held until 11 o'clock.

—Collector Milne received a telegram from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper last evening in reply to the one sent on Wednesday requesting on behalf of the sealers that a warship be sent north to warn the sealing schooners to cease sealing on April 30. The telegram acknowledged the receipt of the wire and states that the matter will be referred to London. It is very likely that a cable will be received from London to-night in reply. It is believed that if there is any fear of the part of the British government that there will be seizures after May 1 that a vessel will be immediately ordered north to warn the schooners.

Savage Spiritualism.

As to clairvoyance among savages, the subject is comparatively familiar. Montezuma's priests predicted the arrival of the Spaniards long before the event. On this point, in itself well vouched for, Acosta tells a story which illustrates the identity of the "astral body," or double, with the ordinary body. In the witch stories of Increase Mather and others, where the possessed sees the phantasm of the witch, and strikes it, the actual witch proves to be injured. Story leads to story, and Mr. Thomas Hardy somewhere tells one to this effect. A farmer's wife, a woman of some education, fell asleep in the afternoon, and dreamed that a neighbor of hers, a woman, was sitting on her chest. She caught at the figure's arm in her dream, and woke. Later in the day she met her neighbor, who complained of a pain in the arm, just where the farmer's wife seized it in her dream. The place mortified and the poor woman died. To return to Montezuma. An honest laborer was brought before him, who made this very tough statement: He had been carried by an eagle into a cave, where he saw a man in splendid dress sleeping heavily. Beside him stood a burning stick of incense, such as the Aztecs used. A voice announced that this sleeper was Montezuma, prophesied his doom, and bade the laborer burn the slumberer's ace with the flaming incense stick. The laborer reluctantly applied the flame to the royal nose, "but he moved not nor showed any feeling." On this anecdote being related to Montezuma, he looked on his own face in a mirror, and "found that he was burned, the which he had not felt till then."—Longmans Magazine.

Vassar, Mich., April 20.—By a freight wreck on the Michigan Central this morning two men were killed and one fatally injured.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

CORBET IN ENGLAND.

London, April 20.—James J. Corbett, the champion, has arrived in London. He was taken up to the Hotel Victoria.

JOE GOSS' WIFE.

Boston, April 20.—Mrs. Goss, widow of the late Joe Goss, the pugilist, committed suicide last night at her home here.

THE TURF.

CARRICK AND BRAGGLE.

London, April 20.—The race for the Esher stakes to-day was won by Carrick; Macready second; Erin third.

The Walton race, 1,000 sovereigns, was won by Braggle; Rudgway second; Evening Bell third.

Atmospheric Nitrogen.

The American Cultivator says: "One of the most important experiments in economic agriculture has been undertaken by the Illinois experimental station. Its object is to discover whether the excrescences which naturally form on the roots of clover, peas and other leguminous plants, and which enable such plants to decompose the atmosphere and use its nitrogen, may not be also made to grow on corn, oats and other plants of the grass family. If this can be accomplished it will be possible to make corn, oats and wheat renovating crops, as clover and peas now are. The process of experimenting is to inoculate corn and oat roots with the bacteria taken from the warts on the roots of clover. This must be done gradually as the bacteria from clover will not live if given at first an entirely different kind of plant to feed on. The bacteria are propagated first in a culture media, only a portion of which consists of watery solutions of clover.

So far the experiments have entirely failed on oats, but they have been partly successful on the roots of Indian corn. The corn plants whose roots were inoculated were slightly more thrifty and had more fine roots. It was bacteria from a corn extract that was tried upon oats. Perhaps if an oat extract had been used for propagating the bacteria inoculated in that plant it also would have been a partial success.

"It will be interesting to note if we can give individual plants of corn or other grains the power of appropriating atmospheric nitrogen, whether the great modification in the nature of the plant thus made will be continued in plants grown from the seed. Unless this can be done the discovery will be of more speculative than practical interest. If it can be done its practical importance will be greater than almost any discovery in recent times. It will mean a thorough revolution in farming, doing away with any necessity for using nitrogenous manures or even for using clover as a nitrogen-catching crop.

"Farmers will only be obliged to furnish the mineral elements of crops, leaving science and nature to supply all else that is needed."

PERSONAL.

J. H. Simpson, of Nanaimo, is in the city.

W. M. Chapman has been unwell for a few days.

J. C. McLagan, of the Vancouver World, is in town.

H. D. Helmcken returned from San Francisco yesterday.

J. W. Casey, the railroad man, has returned to the Sound.

Chas. Wilson returned to Victoria from the Mainland last night.

A. Genn is recovering from the effects of a recent surgical operation.

At the Oriental: G. F. Payne, Saturna Island; Wm. Adams, Alexandria.

General Superintendent Abbott, of the C. P. R., is at the Driard with his secretary, J. P. Geddes.

Capt. F. W. Wise, who is in charge of the Outer wharf, leaves in the morning for Boston over the C.P.R.

H. D. Helmcken arrived last night on the City of Seattle. Mr. Helmcken has been in California on a pleasure trip.

DIED.

CARTER—On the 19th inst., Benjamin Carter, proprietor of Rock Bay Hotel, a native of Yorkshire, Eng., aged 58 years.

Funeral will leave W. J. Hanna's parlors, on Sunday, the 22nd inst., at 2:30 p.m. for Christ Church Cathedral. Friends are cordially invited to attend.

PASSENGERS.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—M M Bateman, Wm Adams, W J Cline, Mrs Law, J P Geddes, J W Casey, H Abbott, J C McLagan, W Taylor, C J Koefoed, Mrs Davidson, Chas Wilson, Mrs J W Creighton, Frank Patron, H Quigler, J H McConnell, J Thomassin, Mrs Thomassin, Mrs W Archibald, W D Jones, T H Ward, Jas Arnold.

Per Steamer City of Seattle from the Sound—Joseph Shetord, Miss Prescott, F G Fits and wife, J McLion, Judge Bolgate and wife, H Helmcken, E J Roberts, J D Edwards, E Edwards, C Wickam, J Risdon, P Amors, B Hastings, O Olson, J Fountain, J Howep, J C Anderson, E B Lawrence, D D Pierce, J G Hakin, Minnie Bullen, Mrs J G Edwards, Mrs F E Watson, Geo West, W Warwick, G B Valentine, S Franklin, F H Adams, J Alson, F Thompson, C Roder, J Webb, H Hyde, Capt Brouson and wife.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—Fell & Co, V Trotman, G A Carleton, A R Johnstone, C R King, E B Marvin, H Bornstein, J Mitchell, P McQuade, Mrs P L Larsen, R W Higginbotham, F Waestock, J & A Clearihue, E Wall & Co, Johns Bros, H Clay, Dom Exp Co.

Per Steamer City of Seattle from the Sound—E G Prior, Mian Type Foundry, J B Metherell, Hastle & R. H O Wellburn, McMillan & H, Albion Iron Works, M J Henry, John Kent, H Mansell, J A Gosnell & Co, Porter & Son, E H Adams, P T Johnston & Co, Miss A Houston, J G Hopkins, D McNaughton.

It would be worth while for the ladies to bear in mind that if they take a gentle course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring, they will have no trouble with "prickly heat," "hives," "ities," "boils," or "black heads," when summer comes. Prevention is better than cure.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:30 p.m.; same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences. Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. Brockwell, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is

No Better Medicine,

and have induced many to use it.

"Thirty-five years ago this spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, where medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 50 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE,

30 Broad Street.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.

The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association

Has written in the first fifteen years of its history four times as much insurance as the Mutual Life, seven times as much as the New York Life, and has at the beginning of its sixteenth year $105,381,005.00 insurance in force. Statement of business for 1893 was:

Policies written during the year, 6,744 members. Dividends, $174,000.	
Insurance written during the year	$16,650,600 00
Emergency or surplus fund	1,627,796 08
Amount carried to surplus fund during the year	256,362 29
Amount paid in losses during the year	1,511,803 72

Total amount paid in losses since organization was $8,404,272.57. Out of this amount over $100,000 was paid out in Canada during the year of 1893. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association is so familiar to the people of the United States and Canada all know it stands well to the head of Life Insurance companies. In the good work of this association scarcely an hour passes that the beneficent actions is not called into force. There is no company that has ever done such good work, and establishes beyond peradventure a high standing with its policy holders, an army of people. The claim of the company to the public police is first security; the company has deposited $50,000 with the Dominion government for the security of the Canadian policy holders.

Geo. G. Bigger is the provincial manager and a hard worker, being traveling agent in British Columbia for seven years. He is well known, having written many thousand dollars worth of insurance in six months for his company. This speaks well for the able management of the company in having selected a good first class rustler. Mr. Bigger is an energetic young man of good reputation and an active member in the I.O.O.F.

Good live agents wanted in every town in British Columbia. Apply in person or by post to G. G. Bigger, 548 Harris street, Vancouver, B. C.

Australian Butter

...AT...

Erskine, Wall & Co's

COR. GOV'T & FORT STS.

Extra Choicest Moyune Gunpowder Tea 80 cents per lb.

R. H. JAMESON, .. 33 Fort Street.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF,

LIMITED.

Agricultural Implements.
Builders Hardware.
Paints and Oils.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

N.B. TRADE MARK. THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

Ladies Costumes

Ladies have a great deal of trouble in selecting dress goods. The variety is great. The quality is various and the merit claimed is sometimes more than the possession. When ladies are desirous of obtaining the finest grade of Black Dress Goods, they should ask to see Priestley's dress fabrics. These, as is well known, are the *ne plus ultra* of durability, beauty and delicacy of texture. They have long been the favorite dress goods of well dressed Englishwomen. The Americans prefer them to French goods. Canadian ladies can obtain them from reliable dealers. Ladies should always ask for Priestley's Dress Goods.

PRIESTLEY'S BLACK DRESS MATERIALS

Progress IS THE ORDER OF THE AGE....

NOTE THE COMPARISON.

The Old Fashioned Tub and Pail.

Heavy and cumbersome.
Leakage by shrinkage and swelling.
Its very life depending upon a couple of iron hoops liable at any moment to come off.

The Tub and Pail of the Day.

Light and neat.
Leakage impossible, being impervious to moisture and temperature.
No hoops on the new article nor none required.

The New Kind is made by..... Eddy

Insist on your Grocer having it.

WHOLESALE PRICES

DIRECT TO PURCHASERS.

They are THE BEST Ever Offered.

You will save fifty per cent. by sending for them. Why not deal direct and get the Best Stock at Best Prices and in Best Condition?

PRAIRIE QUEEN NURSERY, HENRY W. ASH, Prop., West Union, Iowa.

FRESH and RELIABLE

Seeds THAT WILL GROW is what you require if you would have a bountiful crop of Vegetables and Flowers. We can supply you with the best seed in all varieties. Also thousands of

FOLIAGE AND FLOWERING PLANTS,

Now ready to select from

G. A. McTAVISH,

9 Park Road, Victoria.

Catalogues mailed free.

Esquimalt Fortifications

It is reported that

500 Men are Wanted

If you are engaged use PENDRAY'S SOAP and advise your neighbors to; it is the best cleaner on the market, and keeps your money circulated at home.

Ask Your Grocer for Pendray's

W. J. STODDART,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Studs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures. Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

WE GRIND

Special and complicated Lenses for all the leading oculists of Victoria and the Province. Our work is equal in accuracy, quality and finish to the best that can be had ANYWHERE, and our prices are lower than if you sent away for the glasses.

F. W. Nolte & Co.,

THE ONLY OPTICIANS, 37 Fort St.

If you want your glasses neatly repaired bring them to us.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,

The Leading Opticians. 120 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS Manager

100 Gross

CLAY PIPES

Morris'..

The Leading Tobacconist.

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